





## Pontiff Urges Europe To Recover Its 'Soul' And Serve Humanity

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain — From this place of pilgrimage at Europe's western edge, since the Middle Ages a meeting place of Europeans of all nations, Pope John Paul II issued an impassioned appeal Tuesday for this continent to recover its ancient soul and put it at the service of humanity, irrespective of political divisions.

Official Spanish sources said Tuesday that three Basque extremists have been arrested by French police for plotting to kill the pope only hours before he traveled to the Basque region last week. United Press International reported from Madrid.

At the final destination of his 10-day pilgrimage to Spain, speaking from the altar of the medieval cathedral that was built over the supposed tomb of the apostle James, the pope celebrated what he called a "European act," in which he spoke as much as a Pole as he did as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

He said: "I, John Paul, a son of the Polish nation that has always considered itself European, by its origins, traditions, culture and vital relations: Slav among Slavs and Latin among the Slavs; I, successor to Peter in the See of Rome, see that Christ wished to situate in Europe and which he loves for its striving for the spreading of Christianity throughout the world; I, bishop of Rome and pastor of the universal church, from Santiago issue to you, old Europe, a cry full of love: Discover yourself. Give life to your roots."

The pope spoke in the presence of King Juan Carlos and representatives of European organizations and universities especially invited for the "act" that was clearly intended as the high point of the papal tour. Shortly afterward the pope boarded his plane for the return to Rome.

His speech made no reference to the United States, except possibly by inference among the countries he said had been "enhanced" by European expansion, and left in doubt whether the Soviet Union formed part of Europe in his world view. The great nations and civilizations of other continents were not mentioned, nor were the con-

tributions of non-Christian faiths. The Europe the pontiff described was equivalent to Christian Europe.

He said the history of the founding of its nations "coincides with the penetration of the gospel." European identity, the pope declared, "is incomprehensible without Christianity."

He laid claim on behalf of Christianity to "that which has ripened the civilization of the continent, its culture, its dynamism, its activities, its capacity for constructive expansion on other continents as well; in a word, all that constitutes its glory."

Europe, the pope asserted, retains its soul through the continuation of what he described as its Christian and humanist traditions. Among them he cited the dignity of the human person, justice, liberty, respect for life and tolerance. Europe has contributed most to the development of the world, the pope said, "in the field of ideas as well as in that of work, in that of science and of art."

The pope listed as the ills of the world "secularized ideologies that go as far as to negate God and limit religious liberty," excessive importance given to economic success and materialism and hedonism that attack "the values of the prolific and united family."

For those reasons, he said, Europe must again find its soul and work to overcome them. He declared that Europe could become one "and can be so with the respect due to all its differences, including those of diverse political systems."

The pontiff did not try to chart a path toward the overcoming of the political chasm between Eastern and Western Europe. If Europe achieves these goals, he said, "its future will not be dominated by uncertainty and fear, but rather a new period of life will begin."

**3 Basques Arrested**  
United Press International reported from Madrid that official Spanish sources said Tuesday that three Basque extremists were arrested by French police last week in a plot to kill the pope only hours before he went to the Basque region.

Leaders of the ETA guerrilla group were seized Saturday in southern France, according to the sources, which were quoted by the national news agency, EFE. The arrests came two days after ETA gunmen assassinated Spain's highest-ranking field commander, Major General Victor Lago Roman, in Madrid.

The attack was allegedly planned for the pope's stop at Loyola, a Jesuit sanctuary in the Basque country, the sources said.



Pope John Paul II during a moment of concentration as he celebrated Mass on Tuesday at Santiago de Compostela.

## John Paul Shows Signs of Fatigue As His 10-Day Trip to Spain Ends

The Associated Press

MADRID — Puffy eyes, a shuffling gait and a faltering voice indicated that the grueling, 10-day tour of Spain is taking a heavy toll on the health of Pope John Paul II. Visibly fatigued, the 62-year-old pontiff was in the last full day Monday of the first visit to Spain by a reigning pope.

By the time he left Spain on Tuesday, he had traveled 4,470 miles (7,152 kilometers), visiting nearly every corner of the country. He also delivered 50 speeches, climbed the stairs of altars, castles, churches and cathedrals and stood for countless hours in bulletproof "popemobiles," smiling and blessing crowds.

On Sunday, the pope had pockets under his eyes, a swelling on his forehead that church officials declined to explain, and a slow, shuffling gait. He frequently closed his eyes to rest during the five ceremonies he attended in the northeastern cities of Montserrat and Barcelona.

His voice often broke during his speeches.

Dr. Francisco Villadel, a member of the international team of physicians called to examine the pope after he was shot in the attempted assassination May 13, 1981, met his patient again Sunday when John Paul visited the sick at San Paolo Hospital.

"I would say the pontiff looks rather weary and needs a full rest," Dr. Villadel said. "He has been pushing himself."

After an average of five hours' sleep in the previous eight nights, the pope seemed more fatigued Sunday than on any other day up to then of his visit. He rose an hour early — 5 A.M. — at the archbishop's house in Zaragoza and took a motorcade through chilly, rain-soaked streets to a helicopter.

Foul weather forced the helicopter to land in Barcelona, instead of at the mountaintop monastery of Montserrat, after a bumpy, two-hour flight. But the pope insisted on visiting the Shrine of the Black

## King Hussein to Meet With Reagan Dec. 21

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House announced late Monday that King Hussein of Jordan would come to Washington to meet with President Ronald Reagan on Dec. 21.

Administration officials said they hoped that by then the Jordanian leader would have received enough Palestinian and Arab backing to join negotiations on the Palestinian question with Israel, Egypt and the United States.

For several weeks, American and Jordanian officials have been discussing the timing of King Hussein's visit. The Jordanian leader did not want to come until he was able to give a more definitive statement on his position and until the United States could clear up some questions about Israel's attitude.

Administration officials said that before King Hussein's trip, the United States would increase its diplomatic pressure on Saudi Arabia, Morocco and other Arab countries to support the king's joining the negotiations. Mr. Reagan made the entry of Jordan into the talks a major element of his Middle East initiative of Sept. 1.

The officials also said that when Mr. Reagan meets with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel at the White House on Nov. 19, another effort will be made to per-

suade Mr. Begin to impose at least a temporary freeze on establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Reagan is also likely to discuss with Mr. Begin the problems that have arisen in trying to arrange a withdrawal of Israeli Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon. Mr. Reagan, a special American envoy, has been traveling back and forth among Lebanon, Israel and Syria but has been unable to obtain agreement on a formula.

The Syrians and PLO insist the Israelis go first; the Israelis want the PLO to leave before the Israelis and Syrians withdraw simultaneously.

In addition, the Israelis want to work out a security agreement with Lebanon on southern Lebanon. The Lebanese, who seek to avoid the appearance of being too friendly to the Israelis, want the talks held at the military level, not the diplomatic, as proposed by the Israelis.

The Lebanese are also reluctant to sign a formal document with Israel and would prefer that the arrangements be worked out by the United States, with Lebanon and Israel concurring.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, insisted Monday that the administration was trying to work with the same determination on both the Lebanese withdrawal question and the overall Palestinian problem.

King Hussein has said that he would be willing to join the negotiations if he had the backing of the other Arab countries and the PLO. Mr. Reagan proposed in September that negotiations initiated by the Camp David agreements of 1978, signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States, resume on setting up a five-year period of self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

**Pym in Jordan for Talks**

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain arrived Tuesday in Jordan for a three-day visit and talks with King Hussein on renewed peace efforts in the Middle East. Reuters reported from Amman. Mr. Pym is not bringing any new peace initiatives, British officials said.

## Warsaw Pact Plans Summit in Prague

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries are planning a summit conference here, an official at the Foreign Ministry's press department confirmed Tuesday.

No dates were given, but diplomats here have been speculating for some time that the meeting would take place about Dec. 7. The conference was expected to follow a meeting of Soviet-bloc defense ministers here in late November.

Western diplomats said the party and government leaders would likely discuss the Polish situation, the problems of East European economies, the European security conference in Madrid and other issues.

## Rains Add to Misery Of Beirut's Homeless

By J. Michael Kennedy  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — Finally, the rains of winter came to Lebanon. They came boiling in from the Mediterranean Sea on Monday morning and the streets of Beirut turned to muddy brown rivers that swept down from the hills of the city to the low-lying streets of the coast.

The rains normally are welcome in Lebanon. They end the summer's drought and cleanse the streets and mark the beginning of cool weather. But it is different this year and the rains are the enemy.

There are too many buildings without windows, too many houses where there are still gaping holes from a summer of war. It is the poor who suffer the most, and nowhere was it more evident than the Palestinian refugee camps just south of the city.

Like the rest of Beirut, the streets of the Sabra camp were rivers of swirling water, where cars stalled while attempting to negotiate the stream. The difference from other years was the destruction on either side of the road, where only six weeks before Christian militiamen carried out their slaughter of hundreds of Palestinians.

The houses there are as they were when the shelling of the camps finally stopped at the end of the summer. Their walls are gone, and their roofs are gone. People stood under what shelter they could find Monday morning and waited out the fierce rain that drenched the neighborhood.

They watched as trash floated down the road.

"First come the rains, then it

will be cold," said one Sabra resident, standing on what passed for a sidewalk. He, like everyone interviewed, said he was a Lebanese and not a Palestinian, although many of them have forged papers to protect them from the refugee roundups that have taken place in the camps.

Up a small side street, Hikmat Awad stood outside what was once his home. He is a fruit salesman in the camp, but the rain had stopped his work for the day. The house, like so many others, had no roof, and large portions of the walls were gone.

Mr. Awad is now living next door, at the home of his aunt, which somehow escaped the months of shelling. He said he had fled Sabra along with his children when the Christian militiamen were allowed in and carried out their massacre. And when he returned, he found what was left of his house had been destroyed.

"I have no money to rebuild the house," he said. Still farther up the street, the water rose even higher and a reporter's car had to pull up on the sidewalk to keep the engine from stalling. Off to the left, was the mass grave where unidentified Palestinians had been buried after the massacre.

This was only one part of the rabbit warren of narrow streets that made up the refugee camps of Beirut. There are others in southern Lebanon where the houses — or what is left of them — have been bulldozed so that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency could erect tents in their place. But only a few of the hundreds that are needed have been erected.

The winter rains had come, but they were unwelcome.

## Prime Trial Opens Today in London

LONDON (AP) — The trial of Geoffrey Prime, accused under Britain's Official Secrets Act, will open Wednesday in Old Bailey Central Criminal Court.

The lord chief justice, Lord Lane, will preside. Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, will be the prosecutor and George Carman, a leading lawyer, will be the defense counsel.

Mr. Prime, 44, is a former employee of the government's communications headquarters at Cheltenham. The formal charge is that between Jan. 1, 1968, and Dec. 31, 1981, he "communicated to other persons information which was calculated to be, or might be, or was intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy."

## Toll Nearly 200 in Indian Hurricane

BOMBAY (AP) — Nearly 200 people were killed in a powerful hurricane that battered parts of the western Indian state of Gujarat, the United News of India reported Tuesday.

Another 100 people, mostly fishermen, were missing off the Gujarat and Bombay coasts, the news agency said, quoting officials.

Gusting up to 125 mph (200 kph), the hurricane ravaged the Saurashtra region of Gujarat late Monday, flattening more than 30,000 homes, knocking down power and communication lines, destroying crops and cutting railroads and highways, reports said.

## Salvadoran Army Shuffle Reported

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Seven commanders of El Salvador's army were stripped of their posts Monday in a major shake-up amid rumors of an impending rightist coup. Defense Ministry sources said.

The removal of the officers, all considered conservative hard-liners, was carried out as military officials claimed that government troops killed at least 70 rebels during weekend fighting. Leading the list of purged commanders was Colonel Nicolas Carranza, who was relieved of director of the state telecommunications agency and placed as head of the government's electricity company, the sources said. Colonel Carranza was close to the rightist Constituent Assembly president, Roberto d'Aubusson.

## Doctor Reported to Lead Upper Volta

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Major Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo, a French-trained army doctor specializing in child care, appeared to be in control in Upper Volta on Tuesday, although the situation remained confused following a weekend coup.

Ouagadougou radio said Monday night that Major Ouédraogo was chairman of the provisional council that ousted the two-year-old government of Colonel Sze Zerbe. The radio provided no further details about the fate of Colonel Zerbe.

One international aid worker based here said the major, who is about 40, "was always lobbying the aid agencies in Ouagadougou trying to raise money for his children's clinic."

## For the Record

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's supreme election board announced Tuesday that 91 percent of the voters in a national referendum Sunday on a new constitution had voted in favor. The same vote elected General Kenan Evren as president for a seven-year term, and it was announced that the general would begin his term officially in ceremonies to be held Friday.

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The Netherlands will not withdraw its support for charges against Turkey at the European Commission on Human Rights, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday, even though preliminary reports by Dutch observers indicated that the conduct of the constitutional referendum was "not too satisfactory."

TOULOUSE, France (UPI) — Thirty-seven persons were presumed dead in fierce autumn storms that ravaged southern France and Spain for three days, authorities said Tuesday. French authorities dispatched armed forces helicopters to the tiny mountain principality of Andorra.

ROME (Reuters) — Italy and the United States signed two treaties Tuesday designed to increase cooperation in their war against the Mafia's multimillion-dollar heroin trade between the two countries, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. One treaty will allow easier extradition of suspects, while the other will enable better cooperation between the two countries' police.

## EC Fishing Proposals Rejected by Denmark

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Denmark has turned down European Community plans for a long-term policy on sharing fish catches in the waters of member nations and now faces possible crisis in relations with its community partners.

Henning Grove, Denmark's fisheries minister, flatly rejected proposals for a new common fisheries policy in talks lasting until early Tuesday morning.

The nine other fisheries ministers had already agreed to the package, which would end six years of wrangling over the catches each nation can take from the community's rich fishing grounds.

The issue now threatens to sour a meeting of community heads of state in Copenhagen early next month, diplomats said.

As host at the summit, Denmark had hoped it could concentrate on economic and foreign policy issues rather than the community's internal disputes.

Danish diplomats said Mr. Grove's hard-line stance would be endorsed at a cabinet meeting in Copenhagen on Wednesday, putting Denmark in direct conflict with its partners.

With Dec. 31 set as a deadline for a common fisheries policy, diplomats said other governments would now seek a settlement covering nine of the 10 community members.

The nine have rejected any change in the package beyond a

few small concessions rejected as insufficient by Copenhagen. Peter Walker, the British fisheries minister, told journalists in Brussels that if necessary, Britain's navy and air force would enforce controls on catches within a 200-mile limit.

## U.S. Rejects Soviet Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Siberian natural gas pipeline sanctions. And some Atlantic states have expressed fears that the strains could affect decisions by Italy and West Germany to begin accepting new medium-range nuclear missiles in late 1983.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said last week during a visit to Washington that Italy would stand by its commitment to take the new missiles. But he stressed the importance of placing the current round of arms talks in Geneva.

Negotiations on the pipeline issue continued Monday at the State Department and a U.S. official indicated that progress continued slowly but added that "we are not at the end of the road yet."

In a separate statement, Mr. Hughes said Monday that the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies had agreed to focus attention on Poland and the "deteriorating Soviet human rights record" at the Madrid review of the European Security Conference. The talks reopened Tuesday.

There had been fears that the United States and major West European countries would be split sharply over the Madrid talks. "At least there is agreement on a starting strategy," one State Department official said. "But he warned that 'unless we get satisfaction on existing problems, such as Poland, we can't go on to new business.'"

A number of West European countries are believed to be eager to push ahead on negotiations on proposals for a disarmament conference designed to lessen chances of a surprise attack in Europe.

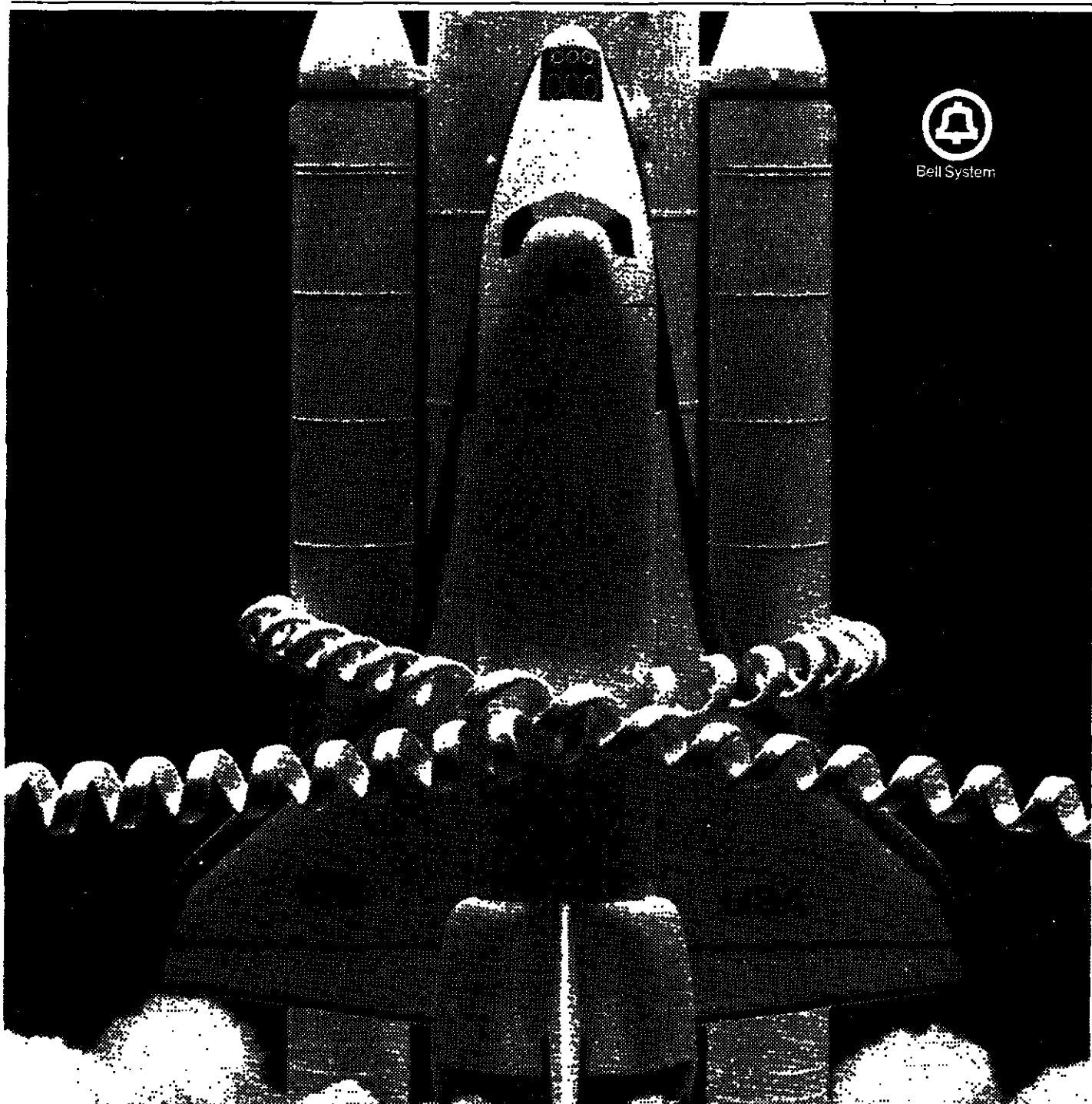
## 2 West German Accidents

The Associated Press

KIEL, West Germany — Fifty-two persons were injured Tuesday in two separate transport accidents in the northern province of Schleswig-Holstein, police said. Forty persons were hurt when a bus driver lost control of his vehicle near Kiel, and in Quickborn, 12 persons were injured when an engine rammed the defective railway coach it was supposed to tow.

## Correction

In an IHT story of Sept. 10, Aligarh was erroneously placed in Pakistan. It is in India.



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# Nazi Backers Held in Death of California Youth Who 'Snitched'

By Eric Malnic  
Los Angeles Times Service

OROVILLE, California — They say Joe Hoover was a snitch.

A few months ago, the 17-year-old high school dropout told sheriff's deputies that one of his teenage friends — a member of the local Nazi group — had tried to rape a girl.

A few weeks after that, he told the police that another friend, Perry Bernard Warthan, 41, the leader of the Nazi group, had paid him \$5 to distribute racist literature at a junior high school.

A few days after that, Joe Hoover was shot eight times in the back of the head beside a dirt road outside of town.

On Saturday, five weeks after his death, the police arrested Mr. Warthan, the youth Joe had accused of rape and a 14-year-old whom the authorities described as a Nazi "fanatic."

Mr. Warthan was booked at the Butte County Jail on suspicion of murder. The teenagers, whose full names were withheld because of their age, were being held at the county's juvenile facility on related counts.

Sergeant Burt Atkins, the sheriff's deputy who headed the investigation, said the arrests came after deputies found the 14-year-old, Chris, who had been missing since Joe's murder.

"We found him in Sacramento," Sergeant Atkins said. "He talked to us about what hap-

pened." And he led the deputies to what they believe was the murder weapon.

The 17-year-old suspect, Rafe, who had remained in town after the shooting, has told deputies nothing. "I don't know who did it and I didn't have nothing to do with it," Rafe said last week. "There's a rumor that I done it, but it's not so."

Mr. Warthan, known as Red, said he knows nothing about the murders either.

"I swear by Adolf Hitler and all that I hold sacred," he said before his arrest, "that I did not kill Joe Hoover and I do not know who did."

Mr. Warthan, who says he admires and occasionally visit the imprisoned mass murderer Charles Manson, blames unnamed "dopers" for the slaying.

But the police and others who knew Joe, who came from the shabby south end of this Sacramento Valley town of 10,000 people, say that while Joe had had his problems, drugs and drug dealers were not among them.

"He was a poor student," said Lee Hutchins, principal of the junior high school where the Nazi literature was found, "and he refused to obey, refused to do what he was told. He had no sense of self worth."

Perhaps because of this, "Joe was always trying to please people," a friend, Todd Tisserand, said. "He was always kind of quiet; he wouldn't bad-mouth anybody. And if anyone suggested something, he'd do it."

One person who suggested something was Rafe. He suggested that Joe might be interested in joining the Nazi group.

Early in September, Joe, Rafe, Mr. Warthan and Mr. Warthan's 10-year-old son went on a trip to the Siskiyou County forest land near Yreka, in northern California. Mr. Warthan said he was interested in looking Joe over as a potential recruit for the Nazi cause.

"We did some exploring," Mr. Warthan said. "We were looking for some land for our purposes — a collective farm for our people. We figure that when the 'mad races' come up this way, we can go up there, into the hills, and live like guerrillas."

His theme — escaping to the hills while the rest of mankind battles for survival in the valleys below — is reminiscent of ideas expressed by Mr. Manson.

Mr. Warthan said he learned about "future survivalism" on four visits with Mr. Manson at the California State Penitentiary at Vacaville. Mr. Manson was convicted in the deaths of Sharon Tate, the actress, and six other persons in August 1969.

The Siskiyou County trip ended without incident, Mr. Warthan said, and "I didn't see Joe after that."

But a woman friend of Joe said the youth came to her house just after they got back from camping "with a 'nine-shot, 22-caliber revolver with an eagle on the side."

"Joe said he swiped it from Red," the woman said.

A few days later, she said, Joe told her that Rafe and Chris knew that he had the gun and they took it from him. "Red found out; and he was mad," the woman said. "That worried Joe."

Mr. Warthan denies the whole tale about the gun. Rafe says only that he "can't talk about it."

On Sept. 8, students at Central Junior High School opened their lockers to find anti-black literature that had been stuffed in through the top of the doors.

Concerned parents, local lawmen and school officials met to discuss the problem after a brief school boycott by black students.

The police noted that the leaflets bore a local telephone number. Those who dialed the number got a message, recorded by Mr. Warthan, beginning with "hell Hitler" and ending with "white power."

Mr. Warthan denied he had anything to do with the literature found at the school. But according to law enforcement officers, Joe Hoover told the Oroville Police Department on Sept. 26 that Mr. Warthan had paid him \$5 to stuff the leaflets into the lockers.

"That was the second time he'd snitched off members of the party," said one lawman, who asked that his name not be used.

The first time was about three months earlier, when, unknown to Rafe, Joe told sheriff's deputies that Rafe and another young man had attempted to rape a local girl, according to investigators.

Although Rafe was called in for questioning, no charges were filed.

"But Joe was scared," the officer said. "He told a deputy at the time, 'If these guys ever find out what I told you, they'll kill me.'"

According to Sergeant Atkins, Joe confided to Chris that he had told the police about putting the leaflets in the lockers.

"Two days later," the deputy said, "Joe got a call from the 14-year-old to go to a party. He told his parents, 'I won't be gone long.'"

That was Sept. 30. About five days later, Joe's family called to report him missing. On Oct. 13, his body was found beside a dirt road.

Deputies have concluded that he was standing beside the road when someone opened fire at virtually point-blank range with a 22-caliber weapon, probably a revolver.

When the police found Chris late last week, he reportedly gave them information about Mr. Warthan, Rafe and the weapon.

Last weekend, officers following his directions searched the bottom of the Feather River near town and came up with a gun: a nine-shot, 22-caliber revolver with an eagle on the grip.

"I don't know why the cops did it," Mr. Warthan said, "but they took a nice kid and turned him into a malicious snitch."

"I don't like that word, 'snitch,'" Joe's woman friend said. "Joe did what he did because he believed in justice, because he didn't believe in hatred. He was doing what he thought he could do to help the community."



Perry Bernard Warthan

## Reagan, the Isolated 'Performer'

### Lack of Media Contact Raises Doubts on His Abilities

By Lou Cannon  
and David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At President Ronald Reagan's final campaign stop in Roswell, New Mexico, four days before the midterm elections, a small incident on an airport runway demonstrated what many believe is a growing problem of his presidency.

Mr. Reagan made a rare decision to shake hands with local supporters along a rope line. As he finished and turned toward Air Force One, the accompanying wire service reporters in the press pool shouted questions at him about his view of the campaign. Instantly, a line of Secret Service agents closed Mr. Reagan off from the questioners.

Without saying anything to anyone, the president boarded his plane as smiling senior staff members looked on.

Except for 14 minutes with reporters in the White House Rose Garden last Wednesday, when he claimed the Republican setback at the polls the day before was a victory, Mr. Reagan has remained virtually out of sight.

Approaching the midterm of his presidency, Mr. Reagan has become one of the most isolated chief executives since World War II. His few public appearances are "photo opportunities" where Mr. Reagan can be seen but usually not spoken to or heard. While the president's determination to stick with the fundamentals of his economic program and military buildup is well known, the extent of his participation in decisions to carry out these policies remains unknown.

Trusted senior members of Mr. Reagan's staff have shielded him from chance encounters, like the one in Roswell. They have restricted his interviews to occasional, perfunctory affairs, usually with partisans or friendly publications. Most of the time, access to the president is limited to a handful of staff aides.

Mr. Reagan sees so few people

except in the most controlled situations that some White House aides believe his isolation has begun to reinforce the impression of a president who is distant, uninformed or out of touch. One of those aides said last week, while praising what he described as a display of Mr. Reagan's acumen on economic affairs, "I wish that others in this place could see how much he knows."

In fact, few even inside the administration see much of Mr. Reagan at all. On a recent day, for example, the president's schedule was limited to short meetings with his senior staff and national security advisers, an even briefer meeting with a San Francisco couple who adopted 14 handicapped children and an appointment with his dentist.

Mr. Reagan works hard in his residence, according to aides. But one acknowledged that much of this work is essentially the rehearsing of a trained communicator rather than the intellectual activity of a president who is trying to master difficult subjects. The president is said to spend much of his time rewriting speeches and polishing points he wants to make rather than acquiring new information.

"He is a performer," one aide said.

The traditional forum in which U.S. presidents perform and demonstrate their knowledge is the presidential press conference. By this measure, Mr. Reagan ranks with Richard M. Nixon as among the most isolated of modern presidents.

A comparison of presidents since World War II shows that Dwight D. Eisenhower held 50 news conferences between inauguration and the end of his term. John F. Kennedy held 44 and Jimmy Carter 39. Lyndon B. Johnson, who succeeded to the presidency after the assassination of Kennedy in 1963, held 44 news conferences from his inauguration in 1965 until the midterm election of 1966.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Reagan each held 13 news conferences during the comparable period. But reporters who have covered both presidents said that Mr. Nixon, before Watergate, generally was more accessible for off-the-cuff comments at bill signings and photo events.

Lately, Mr. Reagan has appeared determinedly remote, discouraging questions at photo sessions. "I am not going to take any more questions here," he admonished reporters at a picture-taking ceremony two weeks ago.

Some Reagan aides find the comparison to Mr. Nixon painful, especially those who remember that Mr. Reagan held weekly news conferences when he was governor of California. When Mr. Reagan began them in Sacramento, he freely admitted ignorance about many questions but appeared gradually to develop a mastery of press conferences.

Unlike Mr. Nixon, Mr. Reagan is friendly and popular with the press, and his presidential press conferences often appear to have served him well. They helped keep him sharp and on top of things, according to one aide.

But some close to Mr. Reagan said he has been "spooked" by media accounts of his mistakes at press conferences and has lost confidence in dealing with the media.

Yet a number of these same officials said Mr. Reagan is far more effective when he holds regular press conferences because they compel him to do difficult homework he otherwise might let slide.

"The president gets rusty if he sees the press only occasionally," an aide said.

Mr. Reagan's isolation is usually blamed on — or credited to — his deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, his most trusted aide. Mr. Deaver is fiercely protective of Mr. Reagan and, with the approval of the president and his wife, Nancy, guards against any scheduling he considers over-demanding.

Both David R. Gergen, his communications director, and White



Ronald Reagan

## Air Force Tries to Block Critique of MX Plan

By Michael Gerder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force was fighting Monday to keep a potentially damaging letter about a new MX missile basing plan from being sent to the White House when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger submits his recommendations to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Weinberger's report was expected to be sent Tuesday, but some Pentagon officials said he might wait several days.

The letter, according to Pentagon sources, was written to the defense secretary Sept. 22 by Charles H. Townes, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist professor from the University of California who headed a group set up by Mr. Weinberger to examine the latest plan.

In the last few years, the air force has had major problems finding a militarily safe and politically acceptable home for the mobile missile system. The new plan, called Dense Pack, involves bunching the missiles. The theory is that the blast from the first attacking enemy missile would deflect or destroy the following missiles and leave the U.S. weapons relatively secure.

Mr. Townes' letter reportedly expresses doubt about whether the air force can build the kind of hardened underground concrete and steel silos needed to protect the missiles from the blast, heat and radiation of an attack.

The scientist also reiterates his view that it may be technically easier for the Soviet Union to develop a counter to Dense Pack than for

the air force to build the system as now envisioned.

Sources said that as of Monday night the secretary's recommendation was for deployment of 100 MX missiles in 100 of the new reinforced silos. The silos would be spaced close together in a 14-mile (22-kilometer) row.

Mr. Weinberger, however, has always kept his final decisions on so one could be built quickly if necessary. This, officials say, almost certainly would require changes in the treaty.

The package also includes a memo from the Defense Intelligence Agency supporting the viability of Dense Pack against the Soviet threat, a copy of the Defense Science Board report also giving a qualified endorsement to Dense Pack, and, at the moment, the Townes letter.

Basins in New Mexico, Nevada and Wyoming were all cited as acceptable by the air force, although New Mexico is said to be best. Sources say at the moment it did not appear that Mr. Weinberger would make a specific recommendation on location and could leave that politically touchy choice to the White House.

The Pentagon is to include a memo on the legal implications of Dense Pack in regard to the unratified, but informally observed, U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 agreement and U.S. environmental laws.

The analysis reportedly concludes there would be no violation of the strategic arms limitation agreement because the MX canister would be portrayed as a mobile missile launcher and thus not a violation of the restriction on new

The concern over the letter at top air force levels involves several issues.

The board headed by Mr. Townes reported to Mr. Weinberger this fall that the Russians could not have confidence attacking Dense Pack with their current missiles or those now thought to be planned. The board said this vote of confidence was based on the proviso that the air force could achieve the desired silo hardness.

The scientist's opinion is known to be highly valued by Mr. Weinberger. And even though Mr. Weinberger is said to be ready to recommend a go-ahead on Dense Pack to the White House, he reportedly remains "lukewarm" at best about the plan and has incorporated Mr. Townes' concerns into his official recommendation.

## California to Borrow \$400 Million to Pay Bills

By Wallace Turner  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The government of California has reached "the bottom of the barrel" and must borrow \$400 million quickly to pay November bills, State Controller Ken Cory has announced.

"Our October revenues have fallen another \$100 million below forecasts made in June," Mr. Cory said Monday. "We now have come to the bottom of the barrel and will go to the outside marketplace for the funds to meet our commitments."

He also warned that the state may have to borrow more money in the spring.

The state's major financial problem is that it has assumed a large share of local government costs, including school costs, because of Proposition 13, the measure passed by voters in 1978 that cut local governments' property tax revenues by \$7 billion a year. A \$5-billion state surplus that existed in 1978 has been exhausted in this bail-out attempt, but counties, cities and school districts have become accustomed to state help.

In August, Mr. Cory began warning that he would be forced to take the step he announced Monday if spending was not trimmed or new revenues found.

He said the state must now borrow to make all the following payments due by the end of November: \$630 million to schools, \$467 million for welfare and medical costs, and \$509 million for reimbursement of business and inventory taxes.

"We considered issuing registered warrants to local governments, school districts and even to employees, but instead have opted to private borrowing to ease the burden to those who provide the state goods and services," Mr. Cory said.

Had the state used registered warrants to make payroll and other small payments, the warrants, which are analogous to checks and represent the government's promise to make payment, would have been numbered and paid off in sequence as the funds became available.

The \$400 million will be offered in 90-day obligations to investment syndicates, which are expected to bid in the range of 4-percent to 5-percent interest because the interest will be tax-exempt, Mr. Cory said. The warrants would have been repaid out of revenues, which are expected to be higher in January and February.

Mr. Cory said, "Unless there is a significant upturn in the economy

or major change in the pattern of state spending by the legislature and the governor, a second borrowing could well be required in the spring."

Mr. Cory, a Democrat and former member of the State Assembly, blamed the Reagan administration's economic policies for the problem.

"This is not a step to be taken lightly but is evidence California has joined the growing list of casualties of Reaganomics," he said.

The Reagan administration has shifted program responsibilities to the state, has stretched on as unemployment has stretched to 10.7 percent in California, and promised that economic recovery is just around the corner.

The state's financial situation was debated in the election campaign between George Deukmejian, a Republican who was elected governor, and Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, the Democratic candidate.

Each accepted the forecasts that the state's \$25.5-billion budget

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# Herald Tribune

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## Turkey's 'Democracy'

Turkey can fairly claim to be Exhibit A among authoritarian regimes that have been peacefully transformed into competitive democracies. The trouble is, there is no ratchet on politics in Turkey: It keeps slipping back. It slipped back two years ago, when the armed forces swept out a party system that could neither halt an economic rot nor treat a condition of pervasive terrorism. Some progress on the first front and substantial progress on the second have since been recorded, and as a result the military is now giving democracy a chance again.

But it is a very slim chance. In the referendum held Sunday, voters had to take part under threat of going to jail. They approved, by a landslide, a new constitution that makes the current strongman president for seven years, bans the old party politicians for 10, and puts off the formation of new parties and the holding of general elections for a year or more. Turkey in its next stage will be a democracy in not much more than name.

All this might occasion only detached regret if Turkey were not also an American ally and a member of an American-led alliance of free nations. It is properly held to the standards of the company it has chosen to keep. True, there are special circumstances. Ankara adopted martial law two years ago not as the

Poles did, to halt a drift toward democracy, but to halt a Soviet-aided destabilization drive. It has had to work from the lowest economic base in NATO. Still, Turkey's status remains equivocal. No other ally looks up its elected prime ministers and then, even as it asks credit for moving back toward parliamentary rule, bans them from politics.

Meanwhile, American military cooperation with Turkey deepens. The latest development is a plan for the United States to build one new air base and modernize two others in eastern Turkey for, essentially, Gulf purposes. Just what has changed in the 30 years of NATO, or in the three years since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, to make these new bases near the Soviet border necessary has yet to be explained publicly.

For the bases, however, the Turks are promised substantial extra military aid. It is said that the administration used this aid to induce the Turkish generals to move back toward democracy. It seems no less apt to say that Turkey used the bases to induce Americans to pay less attention to the slowness of their move, and to their continued occupation of nearly half of Cyprus. Congress will have a chance to sort out the issue when the administration asks for the money.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Thatcher Overreacts

British irritation over a toothless Falkland resolution in the United Nations is understandable, but British anger is not. Last spring, when it counted most, President Ronald Reagan sided with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in opposing Argentina's invasion. That surely matters more than the U.S. decision now to join with a General Assembly majority in urging fresh talks — a recommendation Britain is free to ignore.

The argument essentially is over timing and tactics, on which friends reasonably can disagree. Indeed, Britain's European partners (Greece excepted) were among 52 abstainers as the resolution was adopted, 90 to 12. Britain magnifies its own setback when its officials upbraid the United States for putting its Latin American interests first.

Mrs. Thatcher would do better to welcome the admission from a chastened Argentina that force or threat of force is no way to settle territorial disputes. The Americans have worked hard to negotiate out most of the language objectionable to London in earlier drafts, though the resolution's preamble still glibly refers to the conflict over the Falklands as a colonial dispute.

It is more than that: 1,800 islanders strenu-

ously wish to remain under the Union Jack. At American insistence, the resolution refers to their interests and to the express intention of Argentina not to renew hostilities.

No one sensibly expected Mrs. Thatcher's envoys to take the initiative once Argentina broke off the original negotiations. After the invasion, Britain offered good-faith negotiations if Argentina withdrew its troops. Argentina foolishly said no. But now the onus will shift to Britain if it persists in refusing to deal with a new regime in Argentina apparently eager to regain the world's regard.

One reason for Mr. Reagan's decision to support the resolution was a wish to spread some balm on the eye of his Latin American trip. The spreading was done ineptly, and the British have a point in objecting to the way the American decision was leaked three days before the vote. All this at a time when British feelings have been bruised by the belated U.S. effort to talk Britain and other allies out of the Soviet pipeline deal.

But these are not matters of essential principle. The bond with Britain was tested when it counted, and ought not to be frayed by petty overreaction.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Vote in Turkey

The military leaders, in spite of their heavy handedness, clearly still retain much of the overwhelming popularity they enjoyed in the immediate aftermath of their intervention in September 1980. [The constitution]; in other words, would probably have been adopted in a completely free vote, and General Evren would easily have won a presidential election even if other candidates had been allowed to stand. It is a shame that he did not have the self-confidence to do things that way. As it is, a certain taint of illegitimacy will continue to dog his regime.

—The Times (London).

### UN Expulsion

Somebody ought to introduce a resolution to expel the Soviet Union from all the UN special agencies. Perhaps from the General Assembly, too.

The Soviet Union has nearly 100,000 troops in Afghanistan, where it has been trying to crush Afghan freedom fighters for more than two years, in violation of the UN charter. The Soviet Union has pressured the government of Poland into imposing a harsh martial law regime on its people, after threatening for months to unleash Soviet troops against them. The Soviet Union crushed the government of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and before that, a national uprising against a communist regime in Hungary in 1956.

The Soviet government holds thousands of Jewish citizens under virtual detention by preventing them from emigrating to Israel or other countries of their choice. It has imprisoned and abused thousands of its citizens in prisons and slave labor camps in Siberia for many years, in violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, which it signed in 1975. It has given support and training, direct and indirect, to thousands of terrorists from the Middle East, Europe and Latin America.

Yet the Soviet government, according to Pravda, the party newspaper, supports moves to expel tiny Israel from the international agencies affiliated with the United Nations. Israel has fought five wars to stave off attack by hostile armies from neighboring countries.

or to quell guerrillas who kept up a reign of terror against Israelis at home and abroad. Israel's sin has been to resist the kind of armed takeover practices by the Soviets against their neighbors.

Let's be fair about this. If Israel is barred from defending itself, there ought to be a penalty for countries that commit aggression against others, especially helpless neighbors too weak to keep from being overrun by Russian tanks and planes. So let's see the General Assembly vote on a resolution to deny the Soviet Union's credentials. And let the 157 member vote by secret ballot. The results might be surprising.

—The Journal-Bulletin (Providence, Rhode Island).

### Asian Immigration

One of the more humanitarian acts of the Congress before it adjourned was to make it possible for Asian-born children of American servicemen to immigrate to the United States.

Many of these children, most of them unacknowledged by or even unknown to their fathers, have become outcasts in the countries of their birth because they look different from the natives.

Estimates of the number of "Amerasian" children range from 60,000 to 100,000. The legislation provides that a child is eligible for entry into the United States if he or she was fathered by an American citizen after 1950 and was born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia or Thailand. The law also guarantees financial support from an American family or a private charitable agency for at least five years.

It is expected that arrangements for immigration will be made in most cases by private charitable organizations. Government officials do not intend to try to track down the fathers.

In passing the legislation, Congress accepted the plea that the government has a moral responsibility for the youngsters. As Senator Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, said, "These children, though blameless in the eyes of God, have been forced to bear alone the brunt of anti-American sentiment and cultural biases."

—Scripps-Howard Newspapers (U.S.).

NEW YORK — As Leonid Brezhnev's reign drags on, American analysts of the Soviet Union have had more and more time to discuss the succession and what it is likely to mean for the United States. Although each of them has a special angle, the talk has shown that there is more of a consensus than appears from the arguments.

With exceptions at both extremes,

## Alliance's Lack Of Stability Is Worry To U.K.

By James Reston

LONDON — The British usually try to make the best of whatever happens, but they are clearly concerned about the growing economic and political instability of the non-Communist world.

The attitude in London is that the American midterm elections were not "too bad."

If President Reagan had done much worse, he might not have been able to govern effectively in the next two years, and if he had done much better he might himself have been ungovernable or intolerable.

This week's Economist tries to be lighthearted about Mr. Reagan's plight. It portrays him on its front cover smiling and teetering on the back of a bucking donkey, with the caption: "Ouch, he explained."

But The Economist adds: "The elections in America have made Ronald Reagan's task over the next two years harder but not impossible. He will therefore have to make some concessions to the Democrats. Failure to do so will mean war with Congress, which could be appealing to a president anxious only to win a second term. But for America and for America's allies, it would be disastrous."

Officials here are extremely cautious about saying anything about the American elections, but they are also concerned about the erosion of presidential power in Washington and what they call "the plague of politics" elsewhere in the free world.

Wherever they look, they find internal politics dominating the scene and unemployment as the dominant issue — joblessness in America is now running at 10.4 percent, with over 11 million people out of work.

Political fever is rising in Britain. And West Germany and Spain have new and untried governments.

Greece is currently experimenting with a Mitterrand-type of socialism, though this has had its own economic troubles in France.

The Japanese prime minister, like Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in West Germany, has recently been forced out of office, and within the last few days, the government of Ireland has fallen on a vote of no confidence.

There is, however, no common ideological theme in all this. The notion that Mr. Reagan had a mandate in 1980 to install a durable conservative counterrevolutionary government was not confirmed in the midterm elections last week.

François Mitterrand in France, Andreas Papandreu in Greece and Olof Palme in Sweden all won by moving to the left, while the political tides in West Germany, Belgium and Holland have been moving slowly in the opposite direction.

But everywhere in the world the electorate seems to be voting, not for political ideas but for jobs, punishing governments of the right and left in protest against the global recession.

Even Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Israel, despite the controversy over his policies in Lebanon and the West Bank, seems to be more threatened by the economic problems of the state than anything else.

I have had long private talks with the foreign minister of Britain, Francis Pym, and the foreign minister of France, Claude Cheysson, here and in Paris, about the outlook for the next couple of years.

This is not their favorite subject, but both of these leaders are obviously concerned that politics will dominate policy and encourage a rise of protectionism and nationalism within the alliance, particularly if it feeds on anti-European and anti-Japanese sentiment.

Both government officials emphasized that these coming tensions will require much more foresight and more orderly consultation among the allies than has existed in the past.

It would be hard to overestimate the resentment here over the Reagan administration's sanctions against the allies for fulfilling their contracts on the Siberian gas pipeline.

They are not even willing to make trade concessions to end the controversy. The official view here is that President Reagan declared the sanctions on his own and that he should lift them on his own.

Nevertheless, there is praise for Secretary of State George P. Shultz's quiet approach to this problem and hope that he will take the lead in talks to break the nuclear arms stalemate in Geneva and improve relations with the Soviet Union, now engaged in what appears to be a struggle for leadership on the sixth anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

The argument here is that the allies should not spend so much time trying to sort out the conflicting ideas in their own minds — especially since the politics of the next two years are going to make the attainment of common policies so much more difficult.

For this purpose, it may be that the allies will have to define the critical questions for decision and establish new forms of consultation to deal with the limited agenda they can manage under the political realities. They cannot hope to do everything or even as much as they have tried to do in the last two years. One of the top priorities in this part of the world is East-West relations, and while the allies here agree that this should be high on the list, they insist, as The Economist says in its birthday message to Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union: "You can't shake hands with a clenched fist."

The New York Times.

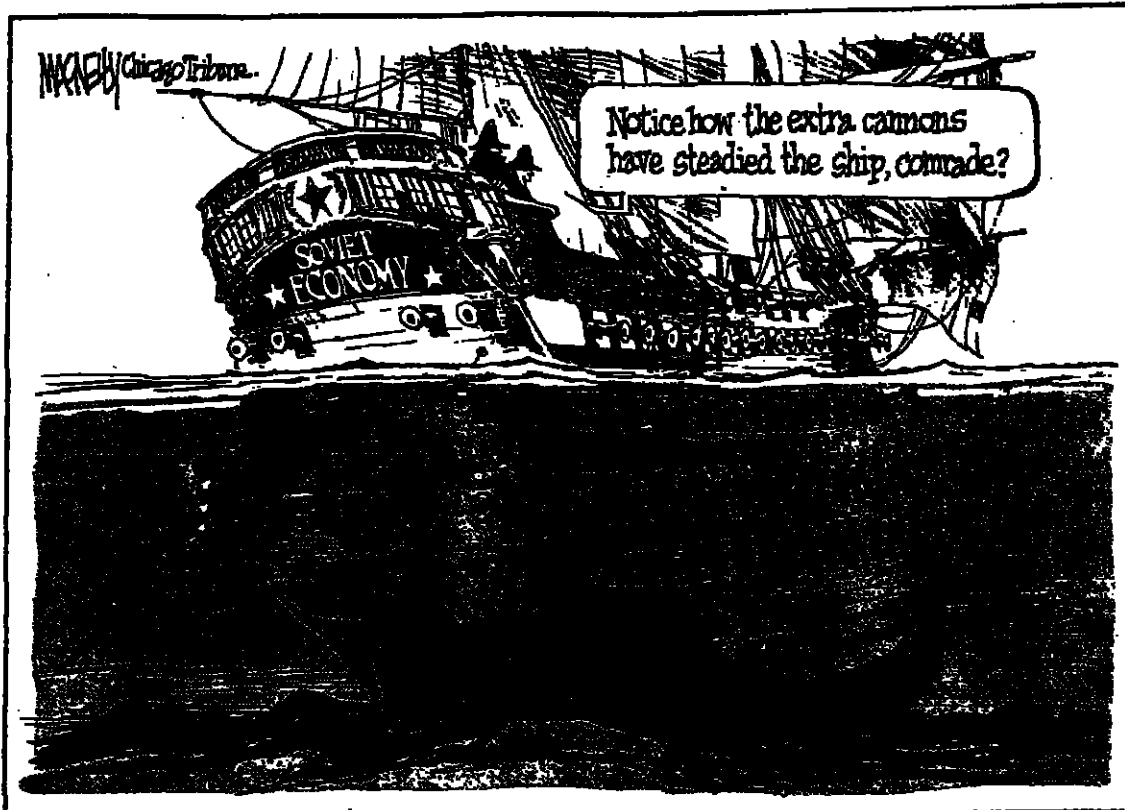
the experts agree on several key points. The first is that they do not really know what is next, that the new personality at the top will make a difference but that the really important transition will come when a "new generation," people under 60 years of age, takes over the upper ranks of the Soviet bureaucracy.

By Flora Lewis

The second is that while the Soviet Union has serious and mounting internal troubles, it is not about to collapse or be pushed over the brink to drastic change, as some Reagan administration policy-makers think.

The third is that there will be some definite changes in the operation of the Soviet economy, though econom-

ic and political specialists disagree on how important they will be. The economists think reforms to cut through bottlenecks stifling the Soviet economy will really matter. The political scientists point out that they will not change the system and therefore will not solve the biggest problems of a congealed society. Either



## Portugal's Mood Grows Somber

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — Five months ago when the film "Reds" opened in Lisbon its street scenes of the Russian revolution were warmly applauded by audiences reliving their own more recent revolutionary experiences. Many people in the theater sang along with the "Internationale" as they had in the months following the 1974 coup by leftist army captains who overthrew the dictatorship implanted 48 years earlier by Antonio Salazar.

There was, however, no clapping or singing during a showing of the same film just a few days after a spate of legislative changes by Parliament had effectively closed the chapter on revolution in Portugal's recent history.

Since the end of the summer the politicians have been busily enacting laws to give life to civilian-controlled institutions replacing the military watchdog body that has supervised the nation's transition to democracy and kept the army within bounds for eight years.

It would be taking the parallel too far to suggest that the restraint of the audience at the second showing of "Reds" was a reflection of the abrupt political changes that have taken place here since Parliament rewrote the post-revolutionary constitution in August and eradicated its Marxist ideology.

Portuguese romantics, and there are many of them, are unlikely to forget their unique carnation-filled 1974 experience that quickly.

But there can be no doubt that the heady leftism of the post-revolutionary period has been replaced with a considerably more conservative regime determined to implant a West European model of free enterprise here.

Although it is presently fashionable to denigrate them, the country owes a great deal to the young idealistic captains led by the charismatic Major Otelo Saraiya de Carvalho who at dawn on April 25, 1974, announced the overthrow of the regime.

These men, who mobilized forces around the country behind them, announced a program promising democracy, decolonization and development. They broadly succeeded in achieving the first two.

Decolonization was a traumatic event whose scars remain: major problems in southern Africa and a tragic impasse in Indonesian-dominated East Timor.

Portugal's present democratic form is almost certainly not what the Marxist-inspired captains envisaged but they have over the years expressed the view that the will of the people expressed in a vote is to be respected.

Only development has been entirely problematical despite its fundamental nature for the coup's intellectuals

who despised the ousted regime's policy of keeping the people ignorant and poor in order to control dissent.

The ups and downs of post-revolutionary development have been more concerned with the struggle for power than with the will or ability to exercise it and it would seem that only now with civilians firmly at the helm and a majority government in office can the task of development really be tackled.

Unfortunately, the moment is hardly propitious. The economies of the Western world are in deep recession and the Portuguese economy is no less so. Development must necessarily be placed on the backburner as the government struggles to resolve the current crisis and keep the country afloat.

It was against this backdrop that the heirs to the captains, the 17-man Revolutionary Council, tearfully and ceremoniously bid farewell to the nation recently, officially terminating eight years of the transition to full civilian democratic rule in Portugal.

Where these men will go now is still in several cases being decided.

Major Otelo, long since dropped from the council, remains a convincing leader of the far left, fervently believing in the final victory of the masses. His less dogmatic comrades, like the eminence grise of the revolution, Major Melo Antunes, and the polished spokesman of the Revolutionary Council, Lieutenant Colonel Vitor Alves, seem assured of top advisory jobs. The latter is expected to get a position in the presidential household and the former as ambassador to UNESCO. Others, like the former military governor of Lisbon, Major Vasco Lourenço, have reportedly been sent to their units for posting, creating some embarrassment to the hierarchy.

A leading professional military man once said that when the captains who led the coup and the Revolutionary Council finally worked themselves out of their jobs, the armed forces would have problems in absorbing them again. "They are politically branded activists who in today's professional army would stick out like sore thumbs," he said.

That may seem a little ingenuitous for a group whose courageous and popular coup demolished a corrupt regime and opened the door to restored democracy.

Those who today deprecate and denounce them as Communist fellow travelers could do worse than pause for a reflective look at their work.

International Herald Tribune.

## Indian Birth-Control Bid Is Faltering

By Pranay Gupta

HYDERABAD, India — Noorjahan Ahmed lives in a bungalow, a neighborhood of tin-roofed shacks and dusty, unpaved streets in this otherwise graceful southern city of colonial-style bungalows, minarets, neat parks and plane trees. She is a small woman, and although she is no more than 24 years old her face is that of a much older woman.

The years have been hard on Noorjahan, partly because her Moslem parents, pleading poverty, married her off when she was 14. In her 10 years of married life she has had five children and finds it difficult to raise them on the \$70-month salary of her husband, Syed, a plumber.

Here is not an uncommon story in this overwhelmingly poor land of 700 million people, a country whose population is growing at the rate of 2 percent annually. What is unusual is that a few weeks ago she decided that she would have no more children, despite the desert heat and her orthodox parents, who believe children are a gift from Allah.

Noorjahan, aware that she was risking permanent displeasure of her in-laws, went to a nearby family planning clinic and obtained a tubectomy, an operation that guaranteed she would never again bear children.

The fact that she did not have herself sterilized earlier was a reflection of the conservative attitudes of orthodox poor families all across India. It was also a reflection on the dearth of proper family-planning information in India, despite the fact that the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is spending millions of dollars every year on its population-control program.

"We poor people of the busteres were always afraid to go in for the operation," no one had ever explained to us what the operation meant and what effect it would have on our health," Noorjahan said. "I would have had this operation after my second child."

The fact that she did finally go to the clinic was a tribute not only to her courage but also to the patience and persuasiveness of a young, American-educated physician, Pramila David. For the last four years, Dr. David has been running the Center for Population Concerns, a nonprofit organi-

zation that offers family-planning services, a day-care facility for the children of poor women who are employed, and vocational and education classes.

"In India, the government just has not insured that family-planning services are in the same class as surgical services in hospitals," said Dr. David. "As a result, people are often afraid to come around and seek family-planning services."

Dr. David dispatches her aides to neighborhoods such as the one in which Noorjahan Ahmed lives. The assistants hand out illustrated pamphlets and invite men and women interested in sterilization to Dr. David's clinic, a series of clean, well-lighted rooms, an operating theater and a large yard with a garden.

The doctor says that personal contact between family-planning personnel and potential clients is important in winning them over, and that it is not enough for the government just to sponsor billboard and radio and television campaigns in favor of population control.

She says the term "family-planning" continues to have negative connotation because of the excesses of Mrs. Gandhi's "emergency" period of 1975-1977, when the prime minister's late son, Sanjay, allegedly ordered the forcible sterilization of thousands of males.

Not long ago, Dr. David and some of her colleagues were invited to visit a government-run sterilization clinic at a nearby rural community. She says she was shocked by what she saw: Scores of women were being operated on for tubectomies in conditions of minimal hygiene. More than 200 sterilizations were being performed a day, and patients were then put on stretchers on open verandahs with little after-operation care.

Dr. David fears that complaints about the way government-run clinics are being managed may produce a backlash against family planning similar to the one that occurred after the "emergency" period.

Her own clinic is financed mostly through voluntary contributions,

some government grants and a small amount of money from private groups such as the Family Planning Foundation of India.

Because of bureaucratic requirements that all foreign assistance must be approved by the central government, much-needed aid from the United Nations that was committed to Dr. David's clinic has yet to arrive. Government officials have delayed approval for four years.

Another frustration for Dr. David is the lack of "committed personnel" in family-planning in India. She is one of only three physicians in all of India to devote their entire practice to population work.

"When you are a doctor providing family-planning services on a full-time basis, you feel isolated because there isn't the kind of peer support available that you find in other areas of medicine," Dr. David said. "Although family-planning is the big cry of the nation, very few go into it as a specialty. 'Family-planning isn't as lucrative as, say, surgery.'

Her husband, Lesell, is also a physician and lectures on population-related matters at the administrative staff college in Hyderabad. "What we need are more dedicated professionals in family planning in India," Lesell David said. "In India there is the persistent belief that vast amounts of social engineering and education is needed before someone can be persuaded to go in for family-planning services. I feel that if resources are better channeled into improving the quality of services, India's family-planning program will be much more effective."

But the prospects of this happening do not seem strong. One gets the impression that the Gandhi government's bureaucracy is extraordinarily suspicious of work being done by the private sector in population control and that it is slow to recognize achievements of committed physicians. The key to success in India's family-planning program lies in better management, through decentralization but it appears unlikely that the behemoth of government based in New Delhi is going to let go of its "responsibilities" in this field.

International Herald Tribune.

way, they agree that the Russians are not going to rise up and show the rasputin or force them to adopt Sunday-school manners.

Now comes a Soviet writer to confirm this conclusion and to stress some human virtues. He is a dissident who has not been heard from in the West before, and his special power is that he has a devastating sense of humor. With corrosive, sometimes brutal satire, Iouze Alechukowski illuminates the central fact about relations between the people and the regime in Soviet society today. They are not trying to overthrow the system. They are trying to beat it, to swing from it the chance to lead reasonably normal lives and get what they can for themselves.

The book, called "The Kangaroo," was written in Moscow, where it circulated underground, and was recently published in France. An American edition is scheduled, but the book is very difficult to translate because it is written in the street slang Russians really use with no pretensions to high-minded literature. That is not only refreshing, but it gives Mr. Alechukowski's hilarious if cruel story the stunning impact of a "Candide," a Schwick, a "1984."

In this book, for the first time I know of, a Russian has stripped away the sanctities of Soviet history to highlight its absurdity from an ordinary, human point of view. It shows the way thought has evolved on the inside of the closed society. Mr. Alechukowski was forced into exile, but he obviously knows what goes on beneath his people's skin, the rules as well as the rules.

His hero is a petty crook, with many aliases, who has worked for the KGB as an informer but who keeps protesting that he is a "normal man" who only wants to survive with a bit of everyday comfort.

Caught in the bureaucratic web and offered a choice of confessions to help with a required propaganda trial, he claims to have raped and killed the oldest kangaroo in the Moscow zoo. Because it is so outrageous, that seems to him the least dangerous and least inhumane of the idiotic self-accusations available.

At one point, the interrogator explains why a confession and show trial are necessary: "The people are bleeding the government white with their demands." So the hero is told his patriotic duty is to help put down the people by providing grounds for his own imprisonment or execution.

The kangaroo nonsense seems to promise the lesser evil, but it is only less than death itself. And that too is a basic truth, for the Soviet people manage to endure and survive no matter what. The happy ending is simply to permit in working disaster.

It should be a reminder to American leaders that avoiding disaster is a prime goal for all the world. The Soviet rulers are no more going to remove their obnoxious selves from the scene in response to U.S. growls than American leaders are going to invite them to take over the world. They are there, and we must live alongside, thankful we are not obliged to live underneath.

The worst troubles do not come from people like himself who are just trying to get by with their wits and their brawn, the hero of "The Kangaroo" keeps reminding us. Horror is inflicted by people who think they can change the world, fix it up in their own image, obliterate barriers instead of wangling through.

Commenting on some American ideologies, Russell Baker recently said, "A problem of dreamers is they tend to be inflexible in their desire to bring uplift to humanity." They want "something, well, better, to sprout in [the system's] ruins." As Mr. Alechukowski shows, the Soviet people have learned what comes of making runs. At least the last time something was left to sprout.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS

### Art Without Salt

In reference to the disappointing disappearance of Art Buchwald's picture on the last page of the newspaper, may I convey my own feelings? Reading Art Buchwald's column without being able to glance at his picture is like eating a egg without salt.

W. GUETTINGER, Tübingen, West Germany.

### The 'Ms.' Question

Regarding "The 'Ms.' Question" (IHT, Nov. 1): William Safire's creditable contribution on the usage of "ms." versus "miss" or "mistress" fails to provide one vital answer: how to address a self-styled ms. verbally. Can someone tell me?

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

### Turkey's 'Friends'

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (IHT, Oct. 16-17) and "Referendum in Turkey" (IHT, Nov. 2): Turkish people have given the "friends" in the West by their approximately 90-percent vote in favor of the new constitution and General Evren as Turkey's seventh president. Authors of articles and editorials like these should now think a little in retrospect.

Despite all attempts of well known circles under the disguise of the "Agents of Human Rights," we will definitely rebuild a very strong and stable democracy (alas, not along the lines of the people's democracy) for our generations to come "not because our friends in Europe have wanted it so," as our president, Kenan Evren, put it, so many times, "but because the Turkish nation wants it so."

ISMAIL A. KAFESCIOGLU, Ankara.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we will publish the views of the readers who submit them.

## NOV. 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: King Gets a Diamond

LONDON — The most interesting feature of the king's birthday celebrations at Sandringham was the presentation to His Majesty, on behalf of the Transvaal, of the Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world. The great gem, variously valued at £150,000 to £200,000, was presented to King Edward by Sir Richard Solomon, who asked the king's acceptance of the great diamond, which he described as a mark of the loyalty of some of His Majesty's newest subjects. The king expressed his pleasure at the spirit that had induced the Transvaal government to offer it, and expressed great admiration for the gem, which, though unattractive in appearance, shows a little of its hidden fires.

### 1932: Stalin's Wife Dies

MOSCOW — Nadezhda Alleleieva, second wife of Joseph Stalin and one of the outstanding feminine figures of the Soviet Union, is dead at 32. The bare announcement was made in a cryptic official communiqué. No details could be learned. Known as Comrade Alleleieva, she had taken an active part in the Soviet industrial development, working in a silk mill and cosmetics factory and studying chemistry at the same time in the All-Union Industrial Academy of Moscow. With their two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 5, she shared the "Red Court" small apartment in the Kremlin. The Stalin's marriage took place by mail, as the dictator was too busy to go to the registration bureau.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman  
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen



## Iran's Foreign Minister Denies Regime Leans Toward Soviet Union

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TEHRAN — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati strongly rejected Tuesday suggestions that Iran's government is leaning toward the Soviet Union.

"It is a lie... a pretext for plots," Mr. Velayati said at a news conference.

Diplomats and other Western sources have said they detect a growing Soviet influence in Iran, with through the Marxist Tudeh Party and through Soviet-bloc assistance programs.

But diplomats from nonindustrialized nations here say they believe that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime is trying to hold to its official line of "neither East nor West," although it has increased economic cooperation with the Soviet Union while rejecting ties with the United States.

"Our relations with other countries are determined by their actions toward us. That's why America does not have an embassy here and the Soviet Union does," Mr. Velayati told foreign and Iranian reporters at the Foreign Ministry.

"When we ended American domination here we did not intend to substitute another one for it," he said. Ayatollah Khomeini led the revolution that brought down the U.S.-backed regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979.

Mr. Velayati said Iran was the first country in the world that condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

On the war front with Iraq, Iran claimed that its forces, which have thrust six miles (about 10 kilometers) into that country from Khuzestan province, have "crushed" an Iraqi counterattack.

Iraq denied the Iranian reports, and said its troops were in full control of the situation. It said President Saddam Hussein had returned to Baghdad on Tuesday after a two-day visit to the war front.

Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, was quoted Tuesday by the radical Kuwait newspaper Al-Naba as saying that a "continua-

tion of the war between Iraq and Iran is the best option" for all. Libya and Syria are the only Arab countries backing Iran.

Leaders of the oil-rich Arab countries of the Gulf gathered Tuesday in Manama, Bahrain, and opened the third summit conference of their Gulf Cooperation Council, which was expected to focus on the Iran-Iraq war. The war was one of the reasons for the creation of the council 18 months ago.

Tehran radio said the Majlis (parliament) approved a bill Tuesday calling for the establishment of a Revolutionary Guard Ministry working parallel to the Defense Ministry. Deputies voted overwhelmingly to endorse the nomination of Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, a little-known fundamentalist, to head the new ministry.

According to Iranian exile sources, the decision would give the young guardsmen a major role in running the war with Iraq.

Also, Iranian exile sources said in London that an open letter distributed by Ayatollah Khomeini's first prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, has accused the Islamic regime of responsibility for "the atmosphere of terror, fear, revenge and national disintegration." The sources said that Mr. Bazargan, a member of Iran's parliament, was detained but released after the letter was distributed in October.

In the letter, addressed to the Majlis speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mr. Bazargan wrote, "People consider Iran's diplomatic isolation and its practice of making enemies of its neighbors and other countries the result of wrong policies and a lack of foresight in our rulers."

Mr. Bazargan asked, "What has the ruling elite done in nearly four years besides bringing death and destruction, packing the prisons and cemeteries in every city, creating long queues, shortages, high prices, unemployment, poverty, homeless people, repetitious slogans and a dark future?"



Iranian reporters and soldiers view the wreckage of an Iraqi Sukhoi-22 attack plane downed this week over western Iran.

## China Foreign Minister Is Expected to Resign

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Huang Hua is expected to resign as Chinese foreign minister during the National People's Congress later this month, and the leading candidate to replace him is Wu Xueqian, the senior vice foreign minister, well-informed Chinese and foreign diplomats said Tuesday.

Mr. Wu, about 60, has been handling a wide range of affairs, especially Asian issues, since his surprise appointment as the top

deputy last May. He is not a career diplomat but is a veteran party functionary and a close colleague of China's Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang.

Mr. Wu has a long career in party liaison work, the youth league, and Third World affairs. At the time of his appointment, it was widely speculated that Hu Yaobang was positioning his allies for advancement.

The date of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, has not been announced, but Chinese sources expect it to be after Nov. 20.

Mr. Huang, 69, has been ailing and is considered too old for the top Foreign Ministry post, which he has held since 1976. He was expected to resign a year ago, Chinese sources said, but was retained during a transition period of reorganization within the ministry.

Mr. Huang is considered a cautious survivor who has sometimes been a hard-liner on U.S.-Chinese relations. He has a son studying economics at Harvard University. He and his wife live very modestly in a Foreign Ministry apartment house, sources say.

The sources said Mr. Huang had to make a self-criticism in connection with the massacre at the Chinese Embassy in Mozambique last July when a staff member fatally shot nine persons.

Mr. Huang also did not play a dominant role in the 10-month negotiations to achieve a U.S.-Chinese joint communiqué limiting U.S. arms sales being made to Taiwan sources said.

A native of Anhui province, Mr. Wu has traveled widely and has had extensive experience in Third World, African and East European affairs. Before his appointment as senior vice foreign minister, he was vice director of the international liaison department of the party Central Committee.

## U.S. Prepares Evidence Against Bolivia Ex-Aide

By Leslie Mairland  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. attorney in Miami is preparing evidence for a federal grand jury on accusations that Bolivia's former interior minister conspired to smuggle large quantities of cocaine into the United States, according to federal law-enforcement officials.

The official, Colonel Luis Arce Gómez, has been identified by U.S. officials, diplomats and human rights groups as the organizer of Bolivia's Special Security Service, whose paramilitary and mercenary members have been accused in that country of engaging in widespread torture.

Colonel Gómez, who is suspected of using a fleet of private planes to operate a cocaine business, has publicly denied involvement in drug trafficking. According to federal officials, however, he is a long-time target of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and U.S. officials last year said they regarded him as a top figure in a narcotics hierarchy involving numerous members of the former Bolivian government.

They also said that Bolivia's former president, General Luis García Meza, received millions of dollars from drug traffickers and used the money to purchase the allegiance of key commanders.

In February 1981, apparently in a move to normalize relations with the Reagan administration, General Meza forced Colonel Gómez to resign and began a short-lived campaign, aided by the American drug agency, to halt the cocaine trade. When he abruptly ended the campaign, saying it was futile, diplomatic sources speculated that pressure had been brought to bear by Roberto Suárez, who is suspected of being a major Bolivian cocaine trafficker and has been indicted by a federal grand jury in Miami.

Hopes of gaining the indictment of Colonel Gómez were frustrated earlier this year when a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, could not find witnesses willing to testify, so no charges were issued, law-enforcement officials said.

They said jurisdiction was transferred to Miami three or four months ago, and the case is reported to be moving forward there. It is questionable whether the colonel could be tried in a U.S. court. He is now in Argentina, where he and General Meza have been in exile since it was announced two months ago that the military government in La Paz would be leaving power. A civilian government has since taken control in Bolivia.

Last week, the high military command in Bolivia ordered that

legal proceedings be brought against the colonel, charging him with bringing disgrace to Bolivia's armed forces. But U.S. officials say they do not know whether he can be extradited from Argentina, either to face the Bolivian authorities or potential charges in Miami.

Argentina and Bolivia are among about 125 countries that signed a United Nations convention making all drug offenses grounds for extradition, said Rex Young of the Justice Department's Office of International Affairs.

"The United States," Mr. Young said, "is extremely anxious to test the Argentine treaty on a significant case, and the same with Bolivia, because so far we haven't had any."

## Sedition Asserted In Manila Report

The Associated Press

MANILA — Military documents say a Roman Catholic organization has been infiltrated by subversives seeking to undermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Monday that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 nuns and priests, both Filipino and foreign.

A spokesman for the association said it is engaged in religious activities and social work among workers and farmers and termed the report "slander." One section of the association also is working for the release of political prisoners and frequently issues documents denouncing alleged torture by the military, a charge denied by the Marcos government.

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## Frank Swinnerton, English Novelist, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Frank Swinnerton, 88, an English novelist and critic who was the friend and confidant of Arnold Bennett, the man of letters, died Saturday, his family announced Tuesday.

Championed by Mr. Bennett and H.G. Wells, he wrote more than 40 novels, starting with "The Merry Heart" in 1909 and including the best-selling "Nocturne" in 1917. He wrote a biography of

Robert Louis Stevenson in 1914. The Columbia Encyclopedia described Mr. Swinnerton's novels as "old-fashioned, exhibiting the eager secularism and sensuality of the early 20th century." His final works included "Nor All Thy Tears" (1972) and "Arnold Bennett: A Last Word" (1978).

Other deaths: Austin L. Rand, 76, an ornithologist and former curator of zoology at Chicago's Field Museum, Saturday in Avon Park, Florida.

Major Henry Thackelwaite, 78, a leading figure in the coordination of French resistance fighters in World War II, Monday in Richmond, England.

Emmet Crozier, 89, a former war correspondent and editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune, Friday in Southbury, Connecticut. Mr. Crozier wrote "Yankee Reporters: 1861-65," "American Reporters on the Western Front: 1916-18," and "Thirty Years of Billiards," with the late Willie Hoppe.

Harvey R. Hansen Sr., 81, president and part-owner of the Detroit Tigers from 1957 to 1959, Sunday in Boca Raton, Florida.

Ralph E. Peck, 71, professor emeritus of chemical engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology and the inventor of process for the removal of air pollutants from coal, Saturday of cancer in Chicago.

Sir Neville Arthur Pearson, 84, former chairman of Arthur Pearson Ltd., the publisher of Country Life magazine and other publications in Britain, Saturday in Hightstown, New Jersey, where he had lived since 1977.

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Herald Tribune

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## More Retirees in U.S. Forced to Return to Work

By Iver Peterson  
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Lou Pearlman spent 43 years of his life wrestling a beer truck around Cleveland, and when he finally retired, he figured he had earned the right to take it easy. But what he had earned, it turned out, was not enough to cover the gap between what a meager pension and Social Security brought in and what it cost him and his wife to live.

"So at age 67, I realized I had to go back to work," he said recently. "We've got to have that extra income coming in the way prices are." He has begun driving a delivery van twice a week, and his wife has resumed working, as a payroll clerk.

Around the country other retired men and women are finding that they, too, have to go back to work, usually part-time, to make ends meet, or that they must stay on the job past retirement age. Some, of course, stay at their jobs simply to keep busy. But, according to people who handle urgent requests for retirement-age employment, the need for a little extra money comes first.

### Many Find Their Pensions Being Eroded by Rising Prices

"We're getting more and more people coming in whose pension check looked pretty satisfactory when they retired two or three years ago, but it doesn't look so good anymore," said Steven Mann, a placement worker for Skills Available, an employment agency for the elderly. "Sometimes," Mr. Mann said, "they say they get tired of sitting around the house, but I question whether any of them would consider returning to work if it weren't for that financial necessity."

A study by the National Council on Aging also suggests that rising prices are causing a growing number of workers approaching retirement age to put off leaving the work force. Despite an increase in the number of people of retirement age, according to the study, the annual rate of increase in first-time Social Security retirement checks slowed to 2.7 percent for 1978-80 from 8.4 percent in 1972-74.

"Workers nearing so-called retirement age must be having second thoughts about leaving the la-

bor force entirely," Harold L. Sheppard, the author of the study, concluded. "Despite automatic cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits, other sources of retirement income, including private pensions, cannot be relied upon to keep up with actual and expected cost of living for such workers and their families."

More employment centers for retired people have sprung up to meet this need. Operation Able, in Chicago, is perhaps the leading center. It has placed thousands of men and women over 55 in jobs in recent years. Now state and county offices are following suit with their own programs.

The Department of Aging in Hillsborough County, Florida, which includes Tampa, began receiving so many telephone calls from retired people needing to earn a little money that it began a class in job-hunting. Over a year, the class graduated about 120 people, 65 percent of whom have found the kind of part-time work, in stores, as security guards or as

typists, that bridges the gap between their retirement income and their needs. "They just need the money," said Phyllis Busansky, the department's director. "They don't want to make a million. They basically want to pick up another three or four thousand dollars. The difference of three or four thousand dollars in quality of life today is enormous."

If there is a trend to retirement-age employment, it is still a small one. Indeed, current studies show that the overall participation in the labor force by men and women over 65 is declining, though not as rapidly as before. Moreover, studies have shown that most people want to retire and manage to stay that way when the chance comes.

A federal law in 1978 raising the mandatory retirement age to 70 from 65 for most workers was widely expected to lead to an increase in employment by people in that age bracket, but the increase did not come.

The scarcity of statistical proof that more Americans are going back to work after retirement may be explained by their still scant numbers, according to Malcolm Morrison, director of national studies of mandatory retirement at the Department of Labor. Only four million of the country's 25 million men and women over 65 reported some work experience last year, a relatively small group from which to deduce statistical trends, Mr. Morrison said. Moreover, he pointed out, the recession has prompted more companies to encourage early retirement to reduce payrolls.

But, he added, retirees who continue to work are probably motivated by economic need. "I would say that the majority of people who work after they retire, whatever their age at that time, do so for economic reasons," he said. "That is supported by studies."

"And there could very well be more of them at that, because despite the fact that inflation at the moment is very low, many necessities are increasing," he said.

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THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING - THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

## Confidence in Mauroy Again Slips As Economic Measures Draw Fire

PARIS — For the fourth time this year, President Francois Mitterrand has come to the rescue of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who is facing growing criticism from all sides over his government's handling of the French economy.

Mr. Mitterrand's latest public backing for his beleaguered prime minister followed a policy statement by Mr. Mauroy last week that sparked off a critical barrage from industry, the opposition, left-wing trade unions and even his own Socialist Party.

Visiting Marseilles on Monday, the president said measures announced by Mr. Mauroy to aid industry at a time of economic austerity were correct and deserved a better reception.

The criticism and presidential intervention have prompted fresh speculation over the future of the prime minister, whose ability to inspire confidence was seen as his main asset when he was appointed last year.

A month after taking office, public opinion polls showed him to be the most popular politician in France. But since then, ministerial bickering, a wave of terrorism and, above all, the economic crisis have eroded his popularity.

### U.S. to Increase Earnings Subject To Payroll Tax

WASHINGTON — The Social Security Administration announced Monday that \$35,700 of an individual's earnings will be subject to the 6.7 percent payroll tax in 1983, as against \$32,400 this year.

The maximum tax payable by an employee is to increase to \$2,391.90, up from \$2,211.10 from \$2,170.80 this year. The Social Security program provides retirement benefits and disability payments.

As prescribed by Congress in the 1977 Social Security amendments, the taxable earnings base increases each year in step with the increase in average earnings in the second preceding year. Thus, the 1983 base was determined by the 1981 increase in average earnings over 1980.

The amendments also provided for annual increases tied to wages for the "retirement earnings test," the amount that pensioners can earn from work without losing any Social Security benefits. In 1983, that limit will be \$6,600, instead of \$6,000 this year, for persons aged 65 to 69.

In 1983, beneficiaries aged 70 or more "may earn any amount without losing benefits, starting with the month in which they are 70," the announcement said. That threshold is now 72.

## U.S. Says Population Will Fall After 2050

By Spencer Rich  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. population is likely to rise by about a third to 309 million by the year 2050, then begin to decline, according to the Census Bureau. It was the first time the bureau had classified zero population growth as a likely outcome in this country.

The bureau also said 21.7 percent of the population is likely to be over age 65 by 2050, up from 11.4 percent now, while blacks would probably make up 16.8 percent then, as against 11.9 percent now.

The report, issued Monday, said female life expectancy is expected to rise to 83.6 years in 2050 from 78.3 now and male life expectancy to 75.1 years from 70.7.

The U.S. population is now about 232 million and is growing at a rate of about nine-tenths of 1 percent a year. The bureau said this growth rate is likely to fade gradually, and the nation is likely to reach zero population growth by the middle of the next century.

This projection is based partly on projected continued low fertility rates. Women are expected to average only about 1.9 births each in the next century, so low a rate that the population would decline were it not for immigration and increased life expectancy.

The bureau is assuming, among many other things, that the percentage of women in the labor force will continue to rise.

These assumptions are part of the bureau's intermediate population projections. There are higher- and lower-growth projections as well, but they are regarded as less likely. The intermediate vision of a gradually aging population with a continuing low birth rate assumes immigration will remain constant at about 450,000 persons a year.

The bureau made other projections of changing age patterns up to the year 2050:

- The median age of the popu-

lation will rise from the current 30.3 years to 41.6 years.

- The ratio of people of working age (18 to 64) to people of retirement age (65 and over) will drop from 5.4 to 1, where it is now, to 2.6 to 1.

- People 85 years and older, who now make up 1 percent of the population, will make up 5.2 percent.

These expected alterations have already been noted by social scientists and are expected to have serious consequences for social policy and government programs, as well as for patterns of consumption and the economy generally.

Largely increases in the proportion of extremely old people are expected to increase the need for nursing homes, for example, and the general aging of the population will further drain the Social Security and Medicare systems for old-age pensions and medical care. All this will happen as the proportion of working-age people that can be dunned to support the elderly is declining.

The bureau predicted that the number of births per year, now 3.6 million, will rise slightly to 3.9 million in 1988 as the post-World War II baby-boom generation has babies of its own. But then it will start declining until it hits 3.5 million annually in 2050, and never again will it reach the 4 million level attained during the height of the baby boom.

As a result, starting in 2035 the numbers of deaths will exceed the number of births and only immigration will keep the population growing until 2050.

The bureau said different developments in fertility could radically alter the picture shown by the intermediate scenario. For example, if fertility turned lower and women of child-bearing age had only 1.6 babies each, the population in 2050 would be 257 million. On the other hand, if fertility were 2.3 births per woman, the population would be 379 million by mid-century.



FIRST IN THE EAST — A "test tube" baby was shown on Tuesday, five days after he was born in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He and his mother, whose names were not revealed, were reported to be doing well. The boy is reportedly the first baby born in Eastern Europe to have been conceived outside the womb through in vitro fertilization.

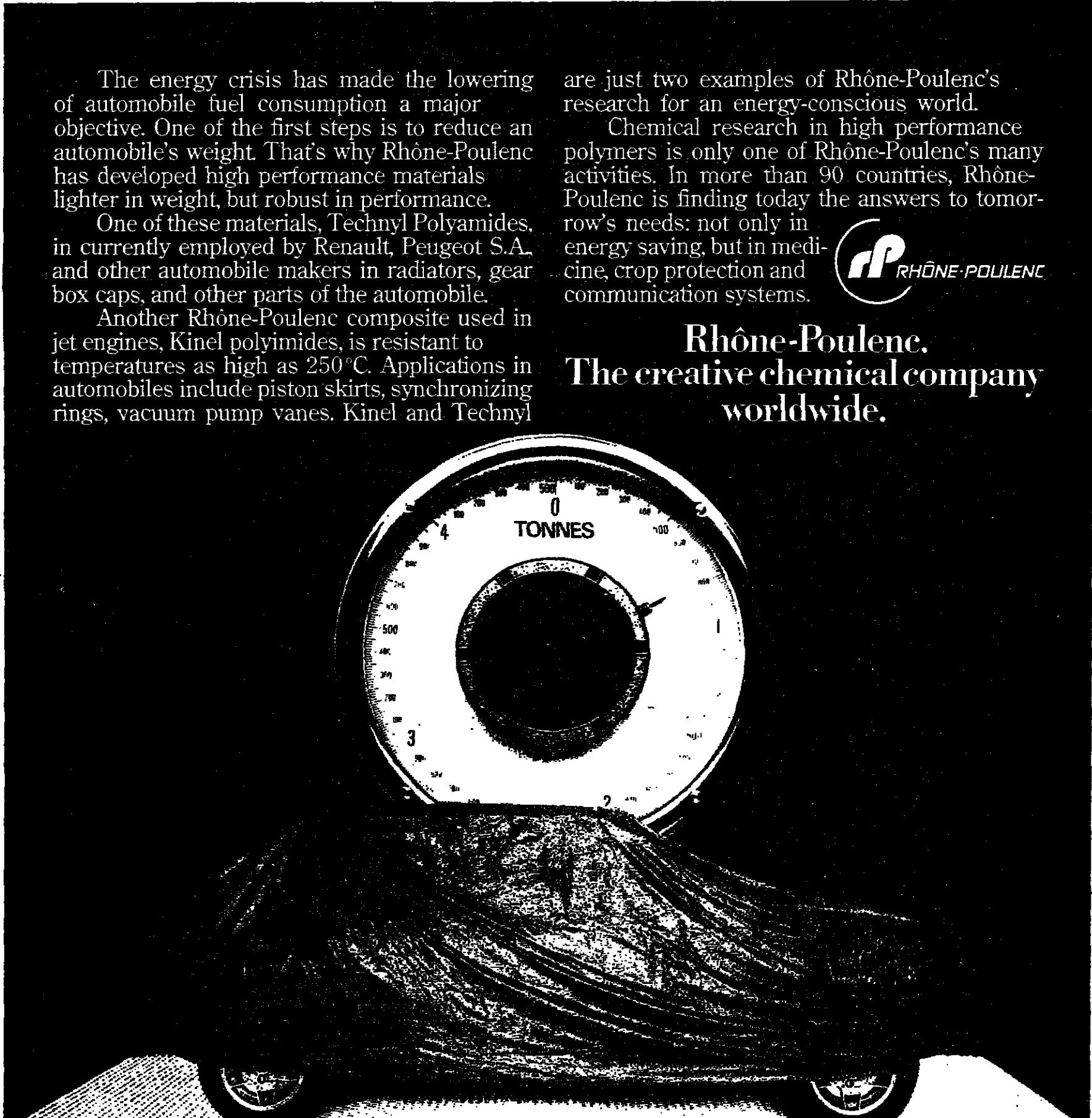
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Sigourney was deeply impressed by the sincerity of the performers. "Polish actors work for both the theater and television. TV is terribly important there — they do a lot of serials, dramas and telefilms and they all, big stars or small actors, depend on television because the theaters pay so badly. But they have stopped working for TV to such an extent that the only programs now are revivals. And when a revival is shown, the actors alert the public that it was shot three or four years ago."

The protest has its funny side. When the pianist Halina Czerny-Stefanska ignored the boycott and gave a concert, the audience applauded her appearance and continued to stand right through her attempts to play.

On Polish radio there has long been a serial on the lines of "One Man's Family" or, in France, "La Famille Duranton." "After Dec. 13, 1981, the entire family became two people because the others refused to work," Sigourney says. "The family is going crazy every day trying to explain where the others have gone."

## ***'Nuts' Is a Tense, Superb Courtroom Drama***

This "Major Barbara" therefore seems to be in production for the reasons people climb Everest: It is there, it needs periodically to be tackled, and should if possible be surmounted. It corresponds to the kind of thing you might have heard on a Sunday night in the really great days of BBC radio drama; it is faultless but also somehow strangely lifeless, more of a march past than an example of hand-to-hand and speech-to-



## Bayreuth's 'Ring' as a BBC Serial

which may, indeed, be not far from what Wagner had in mind when he put his orchestra beneath the stage at the Festspielhaus. He didn't want opera, either.

The success of this production as a television event — and of its success there can now be no doubt, despite many an exceptional detail — owes much not only to Chéreau, Butler and Large, but also to a cast obviously chosen for their ability and craft as actors, and for their appearance, as well as for vocal prowess. They are all fine, but one cannot resist citing Heinz Zednik's Uriah Heap-like Lord, Donald McIntyre's pompous, self-righteous crook of a Baron, Hans Hosenauer's forthright Siegmund and Jeanette Altmeyer's fully seized Sieglinde, a girl obviously capable of dropping a mimicky into her husband's martini. Everyone sings well, too, and is well recorded.

That last scene in Act 1 of "Die Walküre," by the way, when the twins hit the incestuous sack, so to speak, alluded to mind — an early allusion to the obvious incest situation that this point the curtain fell

## Women Win a Bar Victory, Hope for U.K. Club Triumph

bles put them at a "disadvantage" and therefore violated the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

Lord Justice Sir Hugh Griffiths said El Vino's was one of the "gossip shops of Fleet Street" and making women reporters sit at tables put them at a special disadvantage in "picking up gossip of the day."

Eldred Tabachnick, lawyer for El Vino's, argued that no service for women at the bar saved them from embarrassing and jostling. "Standing at the bar in El Vino's is like being on a tube in rush hour," he said.

But the judges said women should be given the choice and ordered that they pay court costs. El Vino's had estimated at £8,000 to £9,000 (\$13,360 to \$15,030).

"Now everyone will have to jostle together," said El Vino director Pamela Mitchell.

**MOSCOW** — The value of a Soviet citizen's life has been put at 1,000 rubles (\$1,340) in a decree published recently on compensation for travel accident victims.

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1982

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Iraq Said to Seek \$500-Million Loan

LONDON (Reuters) — Iraq is seeking a \$500-million loan from a small group of international banks, banking sources said Tuesday. They said discussions were in an early stage.

One banker said the UBAF bank group had approached other banks on Iraq's behalf for a five-year credit. UBAF was lead manager for Iraq in 1978 when it borrowed \$180 million for three years. The loan bore interest at 1/2 point over London interbank offered rate.

Other banks participating in that loan were Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Switzerland, Westdeutsche Landesbank, Arab African International Bank, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Credit Lyonnais and Deutsche Bank.

### New Bid Made for De Lorean Assets

DETROIT (NYT) — A federal bankruptcy judge has adjourned a hearing on an offer to acquire the assets of the De Lorean Motor Co. after a new, higher offer for those assets was made in court.

Attorneys for Charles De Lorean, brother of the company's founder, John Z. De Lorean, and Don Massey, a De Lorean dealer, bid \$10.5 million for the assets of the defunct sports car maker, or about \$500,000 more than a previous offer by Sol A. Shenk, president of Consolidated International Inc. of Columbus, Ohio.

Judge George Woods said Monday he wanted more time to study the new situation and adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.

### Toshiba, Italian Firm to Cooperate

TOKYO (UPI) — Toshiba said Tuesday it has agreed with an Italian company to jointly develop advanced integrated circuits for use in computer and automation equipment.

The Japanese electronics company said the agreement was reached with SGS-Ates Component Electronics, an Italian semiconductor maker. The agreement calls for joint development of high-speed standard logic ICs, based on complementary metal oxide semiconductor technology, Toshiba said. The company said it has concluded a similar agreement with Zilog Inc. of the United States.

### West Germans Get Indonesian Job

JAKARTA (Reuters) — A West German consortium led by Kloeckner Industrie Anlagen has signed a contract with an Indonesian state company to build a 660,000-ton-a-year alumina plant on Bintan Island, south-east of Singapore, a Mining Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Kloeckner, together with Indumont Montage Abwicklung, Bilfinger & Bergesbau and Complant Indonesia and the Indonesian state company Aneka Tambang, agreed to spend 410.9 million Deutsche marks (\$196 million) plus \$30 million in local currency to build the plant, which is scheduled for completion in early 1986.

### Report Ties CIA, Failed Sydney Bank

CANBERRA (Reuters) — An Australian government report released Tuesday in Parliament says there is evidence of a link between the collapsed Nugin Hand merchant banking group of Sydney and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The report was written by a police task force investigating alleged drug trafficking by Nugin Hand, which collapsed after the suicide of its co-founder, Frank Nugin, in January 1980. The task force listed 26 persons or organizations it said were connected with drug trafficking and with Nugin Hand, and others it said had ties to the bank and to the CIA or the U.S. military.

The report says there is strong evidence that Mr. Nugin's partner, Michael Hand, established a link with the CIA during military service in Vietnam and that he maintained his relationship into the 1980s. He disappeared from Australia in June 1980 and is now understood to be in the United States.

An Australian government spokesman said senior U.S. officials had given assurances that the CIA was not linked to Nugin Hand.

### Belgium Plans to Reduce Real Wages

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The government announced plans Tuesday to reduce real wages next year.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said wage increases for all but the poorest workers will be kept to a 4.5-percent maximum. Inflation is expected to be 8.5 percent.

Companies will be asked to cut working hours by 5 percent and expand their work forces by 3 percent. The government is hoping to create up to 75,000 jobs with the measure. Unemployment stood at 11.2 percent at the end of October.

## Harvester Creditors Agree to Concessions

CHICAGO — International Harvester has received more than \$40 million of the \$50 million in concessions it was seeking from its 5,000 suppliers and vendors. Analysts called the response better than expected and predicted that the remaining \$10 million would be received within the next 10 days.

The suppliers' contributions, if completed by Dec. 1, will help smooth the way toward a swap by Harvester's bankers of \$150 million of debt for equity as part of a restructuring of the company's debts. The equity will be in the form of a new issue of preferred shares.

Confirming reports by sources close to the company, William B. Colwell, a Harvester spokesman, said Monday that as of last week the company had received more than \$30 million in written commitments and \$10 million in oral confirmations from its vendors, which supply vehicle subassemblies, blades, parts and services. He would not predict when the company expects to receive the remaining supplier contributions.

The concessions to the debt-ridden maker of trucks and farm equipment include extending payment schedules, price freezes and improved delivery arrangements. Several of Harvester's lenders, as well as analysts, are now confident that the company will meet

next month's deadline for supplier commitments.

"We expected the company's suppliers to be the most stubborn group in going along with the swap," said an executive of one Harvester lender. "It's just a little surprise and encouraged that they were able to see eye-to-eye so soon."

In agreeing to major changes in Harvester's 11-month-old rescue plan, Harvester's lenders insisted two months ago that the company's other constituencies, including its suppliers and its dealer network, make contributions totaling about \$117 million to help the company survive. The bailout plan would raise working capital, defer cash interest payments and convert some debt into equity.

The lenders agreed to exchange \$3 of debt for every dollar won by Harvester in concessions, up to a maximum of \$350 million.

Harvester asked its vendors for financial assistance of \$50 million in the form of better terms, its dealers to contribute \$20 million by accepting deferred stock in exchange of preferred credits and its debt holders to swap existing bonds for new debentures.

Harvester must now wait for prices for its new debentures and preferred stock issues, which were approved by Harvester's stockholders two weeks ago, to be determined before it can seek dealer and debt holder assistance.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 9, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	F.P.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	Y.F.
Amsterdam	2.18	4.66	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Buenos Aires	20.11	42.06	112.00	4.00	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Frankfurt	2.18	4.66	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
London (NY)	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Madrid	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Paris	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Rome	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Stockholm	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Switzerland	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
West Germany	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Yokohama	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16

## Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	F.P.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	Y.F.
Amsterdam	2.18	4.66	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Buenos Aires	20.11	42.06	112.00	4.00	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Frankfurt	2.18	4.66	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
London (NY)	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Madrid	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Paris	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Rome	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Stockholm	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Switzerland	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
West Germany	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16
Yokohama	1.67	3.54	100.00	36.34	1.00	5.21	136.0	0.16	0.16

(\*) Shorting 1/2 point. (1) Commercial bank. (2) Amounts needed to buy one ounce. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.



## Central Banks on the Line

By Jeff Gerth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In 1974, during a banking crisis brought on by the collapse of Bank Herstatt in West Germany, central bankers met in Switzerland and decided they could provide sufficient assistance to the world's banking system, should the need arise.

Western commercial bankers saw the decision as a sign of official support in case of troubles in unregulated banking centers, such as the Bahamas or Luxembourg, where the banks were expanding rapidly.

Then, after eight years of headway into the unregulated centers, came the collapse last summer of Banco Ambrosiano. The glaring lesson to bankers came when Italy's central bank failed to bail out Ambrosiano's Luxembourg subsidiary, which owed about \$400 million to other banks. With that, the bankers' perceptions of official support were shattered.

Not only international bankers are affected. In the United States, for example, the slowness of the de-

cline in consumer lending rates is partly a result of bank exposure to troubled foreign loans, analysts say.

Central banks now are striving for more coordination in regulating a banking system that is already coordinated. They are also tightening curbs on offshore banking centers.

But they are handicapped. "There is no central authority" for international banking, Jeffrey E. Garten, vice president of Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb, told a Senate committee recently. He said, "There is a substantial risk that policy decisions will be partial, at cross-purposes and unrelated to a larger strategy."

The problem for central banks is that, while they have stood behind a bank's overseas branch, they are less clear about subsidiaries or joint ventures, such as Ambrosiano's unit in Luxembourg, in offshore centers.

The Eurocurrency market, where currencies, mostly dollars, circulate away from their home country and (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

## U.S. Oilmen Say Near-Term Outlook Is

By Thomas J. Luck  
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Top executives of major U.S. oil companies, describing the industry's short-term prospects as bleaker than in any recent year, say that domestic demand for crude oil will remain flat for at least another year and that oil prices are may fall.

The oilmen made their predictions here Monday at the American Petroleum Institute's annual meeting, which was also attended by James G. Watt, the interior secretary. Mr. Watt pledged to continue the department's program of making vast areas, including publicly held lands and tracts on the outer continental shelf, available for oil exploration and production.

The executives also said that the current overabundance of oil refining capacity and worldwide oversupply of crude oil were forcing them to reduce their investments

in oil exploration and the development of alternative energy sources.

"Cash flow is down substantially from what we had hoped and demand is lower than expected," said C.C. Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, the world's largest oil company. "The prospects for future oil prices are clouded."

Mr. Garvin added that he expects demand for crude oil to remain largely unchanged during the next year. But he said that prices might fall in early 1983 if a mild winter resulted in relatively low heating-oil consumption.

George M. Keller, vice chairman of Standard Oil of California, said, "We're going to see considerable uncertainty about price and demand for some time." He predicted that the price of crude oil would "remain flat at \$34 in constant dollars for three years."

He added that the retail price of refined petroleum products may

rise slightly because of what he termed "the pruning out of marginal refineries" and increasingly stringent limits in the United States on the amount of lead allowed in gasoline.

The meeting here came less than a month after most of the largest oil companies reported severe declines in third quarter earnings. It also came during a period of sharp decline in oil drilling in the United States.

Mr. Garvin said the demand for oil would not increase significantly until there were "clear signs of a recovery" in world economies. But he added that Exxon economists believe that about two-thirds of the reduction in oil demand during the last two years can be attributed to conservation measures, so much of that demand has been eliminated permanently.

Mr. Watt, in his address, said the government "continues to sup-

## N.Y. Stock Prices Surge; Dow Average Climbs 22

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, rebounding from a sharp setback, surged Tuesday in heavy trading as Wall Street's rally came back to life.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 14.34 points Monday, closed up 22.81 points at 1,060.25. It had fallen 28.05 points since hitting an all-time high of 1,065.49 last Wednesday.

Advances led declines by a 13-to-4 margin, and volume was 111.2 million shares, up from the 75.2 million traded Monday.

Analysts said blue-chip issues were strong but more speculative issues were attracting an equal amount of attention following the market's setback Monday. Many investors jumped at the first sign of decline.

"This market has a life of its own," analyst Trude Laitner said. "There is a strong belief among investors that new highs will be set in the near future. And the market is kind to takeover rumors."

Edward S. Hyman Jr. of Cyrus J. Lawrence Inc. said, "Essentially, the stock market is saying that an economic recovery is taking shape and that the Fed ultimately will provide a level of interest rates sufficient to initiate that recovery."

Traders were encouraged federal funds rates banks charge one another for overnight loans fall to 9 1/2 percent from 9 3/4 percent Monday. These rates influence other charges.

The slight decline heightened Wall Street's hopes the Federal Reserve will cut the discount rate it charges member banks for loans

as has been predicted for three weeks.

Several economists believe interest rates will continue to fall regardless of whether the Fed becomes more accommodative because loan demands at banks have shrunk in recession.

On the NYSE floor, active AT&T gained 1 1/4 to 63 3/4 on volume of more than 1.1 million shares. IBM gained 2 1/4 to 85 1/4 and Sony rose 1 1/4 to 16 1/4.

Interest rate sensitive Fannie Mae closed up 2 to 24 1/4 in active trading.

Technology stocks were particularly strong, with Digital Equipment rising 5 1/4 to 105, Honeywell

up 1 1/4 to 101 1/4 and Xerox rising 1 1/4 to 40.

American General Corp., which was the subject of a favorable brokerage house report, gained 3 1/4 to 55 1/4.

McDonnell Douglas and Northrop both were sharply lower after delayed openings. The Navy's F-15 fighter plane — built by McDonnell Douglas and Northrop — has failed a six-month operational test, throwing its future into doubt.

Northrop opened at 66 1/2, off 5 1/4, while McDonnell Douglas opened off 3 1/4 at 39.

Among the other aircraft manufacturers, Grumman, Boeing, General Dynamics and Rockwell International were higher.

## Signal May Merge With Wheelabrator

By John Crudele  
Reuters

NEW YORK — Wheelabrator-Frye is expected to announce Wednesday that it plans a business combination with Signal Corp. Wall Street analysts said Tuesday.

Trading in Wheelabrator-Frye and Signal stocks was halted on the New York Stock Exchange pending an announcement. Spokesmen for both companies said a statement would be made before the market opens Wednesday.

"It's plausible that with their cash position, Signal could buy Wheelabrator," one analyst said.

Wheelabrator, based in Hampton, New Hampshire, engineers and manufactures industrial products worldwide.

Its prize operation, analysts said, is M.W. Kellogg Co., located in Houston. Kellogg designs and builds facilities for energy, fertilizer and petrochemical companies.

Wheelabrator acquired Kellogg in late 1980 as part of a merger with Pullman, the construction and engineering company.

In 1981, Wheelabrator's engineering services business, which includes Kellogg, had operating profit of \$61.5 million on revenue of \$445.9 million.

Overall in 1981, Wheelabrator earned \$91 million on sales of \$1.5 billion. For the first nine months of this year, the company earned \$72.5 million on revenue of \$1.17 billion.

Nine-month results were not given for the engineering services business.

Signal, based in Beverly Hills, California, makes products including trucks and aircraft engines.

David F. Bartlett, an analyst with Ladenburg Thurnham and a combination of Signal and Wheelabrator would be a good fit. He noted that Signal has been trying with only moderate success to develop engineering and construction operations.

Signal, however, could contribute a strong technology group to the combination, analysts said.

Signal's UOP subsidiary is a high-technology company that provides service to the petroleum, aerospace and transportation industries. UOP also builds plants for various industries.

Before trading was halted, speculation about a merger sent Wheelabrator shares up \$4.50 to \$50.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. Signal rose 25 cents, to \$24.

## Dollar Loses Ground; Yen Advances Sharply

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged against the yen Tuesday while declining modestly against most other major currencies.

At midsession in New York, the dollar stood at 270.55 yen, down from the opening of 272.40 and Monday's closing of 275.275.

Dealers at some major banks here said their books were dominated Monday by yen trading and that U.S. corporations were a major factor in the yen's rise.

The dealers cited several factors boosting the yen. They said the market increasingly has focused on the weakness of the West German economy compared with that of Japan, while a comparison of real, or inflation-adjusted, interest rates also favors Japan over both West Germany and the United States.

Further, followers of historical price charts said the yen outlook against the dollar, in contrast to that of most European currencies, appeared positive. This encouraged buying of the yen on the Chicago futures markets, where chart followers abound, dealers said.

Earlier Tuesday, in Tokyo, dealers said the yen's recovery reflected a reassessment of the outlook for the currency, which has been considered undervalued recently. The dollar's decline against

other currencies were more modest. At noon in New York, the dollar stood at 258.05 Deutsche marks, down from 259.00 on Monday's close. The British pound stood at \$1.6605, up from \$1.6545.

Gold prices rose slightly. In London, the metal closed at \$410.50, up from Monday's close of \$406.75. Analysts said the market was fairly quiet throughout the day.

In New York, gold for delivery this month was settled on the Commodity Exchange at \$412.

## GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL ENGLISH

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ARMAND COLIN LONGMAN

## Kohl Sends Budget to Bundestag As Unrest on Joblessness Grows

Reuters

BONN — The West German government is to present parliament Wednesday with a budget calling for welfare cutbacks and tax rises amid growing trade union unrest over unemployment.

More than 100,000 union members, worried by forecasts that unemployment will hit 10 percent this winter, demonstrated in German cities Saturday as part of a nationwide campaign against Chancellor Helmut Kohl's economic policies.

The budget, prepared hastily after Mr. Kohl took office last month, calls for state borrowing at a level 46 percent higher than the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had planned when it drew up the initial budget draft in June. Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal coalition later acknowledged it might need to borrow more.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stolteberg originally promised to

scrap the old draft and present a new budget for the two-day Bundestag debate, but under pressure of time he was forced to settle for a series of major amendments.

The Kohl government, which took office promising to cut public spending and reduce borrowing, plans a deficit of 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$579 million) on a total budget of 253.8 billion DM.

The budget provides for an extra 5.65 billion DM in increased revenue and government spending cuts to prevent even higher borrowing.

Mr. Stolteberg said Sunday he could not rule out a further increase in borrowing if unemployment rose faster than expected.

Union leaders, who are expected to meet with Mr. Kohl before the end of the year, have warned of serious unrest if the jobs rate is allowed to rise further. In October, 7.9 percent of the work force was unemployed.

The trade unions have criticized

plans for a rise in national insurance contributions, a six-month delay in cost-of-living increases in benefits for the elderly, and cuts in child-welfare benefits.

In a meeting last week with Mr. Kohl, industry leaders were critical of plans for a 1-percent rise in the value-added tax, to take effect July 1, and for compulsory loans to the government from high-income earners.

But investors have generally welcomed the draft budget with its tax incentives for landlords and smaller companies and financial aid to new companies.

Mr. Stolteberg, going against the predictions of many analysts, has said 1983 will bring the first signs of an economic revival. He is promising tax cuts in 1984 if the government wins the elections set for March.

## INVITATION OF TENDERS

The SOCIÉTÉ CENTRAFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE-B.P. 997, BANGUI (C.A.R.), is starting an invitation of tenders for the furniture of insecticides in 4 indivisible lots, i.e.:

- LOT N°1: 37,000 liters of E.C. insecticides.
- LOT N°2: 5,000 liters of E.C. insecticides.
- LOT N°3: 27,000 liters of ULV insecticides.
- LOT N°4: 82,000 liters of ULV insecticides.

DELIVERY PLACE: on truck - BANGUI (C.A.R.)

DELIVERY TIME: before May 15, 1983.

PARTICIPATION: The competition is open to all the suppliers of a country member of the IBRD, or of the SWITZERLAND or of T



## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

**Gold Markets** **Nov. 9**

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'g
Hong Kong	464.00	469.25	-0.75
Luxembourg	470.25	—	-0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	468.47	469.54	-1.29
Zurich	469.00	469.58	+1.50
London	474.00	469.25	.00
New York	469.25	—	+2.00

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Handy & Harmon. U.S. dollars per ounce.

### Gold Options (trading in \$/oz.)

Price	Nov.	Feb.	May
410	9.00-12.00	27.00-31.00	— —
430	4.50-6.50	19.00-23.00	37.50-41.50
450	2.25-4.25	14.00-18.00	29.50-33.50
470	1.00-2.00	11.00-14.00	22.50-26.50
490	0.10-0.50	8.00-11.00	14.50-20.50

Gold 408.50-410.50  
**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
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The undersigned announces that as from 16th November 1982 at Koo-Ansootie N.Y., Surinamese 172, Amsterdam, document, 11 of the CdnR, the undersigned, CdnR Enterprises Limited, cash, per 10 sh., will be payable with Dfls. 3,853 net (div. per record-date 15.9.1982), gross Cdn. \$ -20.00, after deduction of 15% CdnR Cdn. -30 = Dfls. -30.00, net, under contract of an "Additive", available at the office of the undersigned, which that beneficial owner is a resident of country in which Canada has a treaty providing a particular preferential rate of Canadian tax. It is not the case that dividend will be paid under withholding of 25% CdnR with Dfls. 3,382 net.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY  
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Amsterdam, 3rd November 1982.

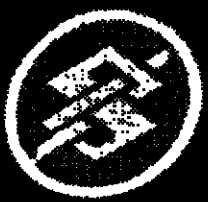
## Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

## Floating Rate Notes

[illegible]

IBJ 5% 47	10/1/76	4-15	100%	100%	VIRB 1980/91	15%	121	90	70
IBJ 5% 88	11%	4-13	100%	100%	Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston				
IBJ 5% Nov 88	14%	11-18	99%	99%	Ltd., London.				



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## South Koreans Split By Attempt to Outlaw Anonymous Banking

By Oh Ilson

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan's attempt to stem corruption by cleaning up South Korea's unofficial money market has caused a revolt in his ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In a bid to stop funds from illegally flowing through the banking system free from taxation, the president has authorized Finance Minister Kang Kyong Shik to introduce new legislation to prevent people from holding bank accounts anonymously or under false names.

But when the bill went to parliament for ratification, the president's party, citing prolonged recession and low bank interest rates, refused to support it. Since then, the "real names" issue has seldom been out of the headlines.

The party's stand caused considerable embarrassment for the president, whose image already had been tarnished by the involvement of a member of his wife's family in the recent black market lending market scandal.

Lee Kyu Kwan, an uncle of the president's wife, was convicted of accepting bribes from a money-lending couple who amassed a fortune of nearly \$1 billion by cashing promissory notes given to them by borrowers as collateral.

Most of the black market bank accounts are held anonymously or under false names to avoid taxation. Money-lenders can use their influence to persuade banks to favor certain companies, thereby gaining illegal commissions for arranging bank loans.

But the president's party argued that the proposed law aimed at stopping such corruption would damage the economy by encouraging a flight of capital from the banking system.

Oh Se Eung, minister of state for political affairs, said the law would disrupt the money markets, increase the number of bankruptcies and throw workers out of jobs. The smaller opposition parties backed the ruling party in an unusual display of solidarity, but the main opposition group, the Democratic Korea Party, supported the presidential initiative.

A DKP spokesman conceded that there would be some harm, but said, "If they fail to enact the system one cannot help feeling that the government has bowed to pressure from the rich."

The DKP demanded that the ministers involved must take responsibility for the controversy, meaning that they should resign.

Mr. Oh said the debate already has had financial repercussions as

rich people scrambled to put their money into more secure assets.

Property prices have risen by about 30 percent since the government first announced its anti-corruption move in July. Government officials have also expressed concern at a continuing decline in savings deposits with banks.

According to party sources, the government and party have now reached a characteristic Korean compromise: the bill will be passed but parliament will decide when it will come into force.

This formula would save the ruling party from further blows to its prestige by DKP legislators while giving it time to polish its arguments for delayed implementation.

Ruling party officials have indicated that the law might not take effect for several years, possibly not until after the next parliamentary election in 1985.

But some commentators fear such delay could rejuvenate the illegal market, which normally charges more than twice the official bank rates.

A private survey earlier this year showed that about a quarter of South Korean industry used the



Chun Doo Hwan

unofficial market because of the inability of the official system to provide sufficient funds.

Countermeasures being considered by the ruling party include raising bank rates to attract more deposits. All official lending is at 10 percent at present.

But any moves to increase corporate and individual taxes to help narrow an expected budget deficit of more than 500 billion won (\$670 million) next year could prove highly unpopular, analysts say.

## Bankers Fear Renewed East Bloc Reschedulings

By Stephen Jukes

FRANKFURT — Austerity measures being introduced throughout the Eastern bloc may have come too late to stave off another round of debt reschedulings next year, commercial bank economists say.

They say this belt-tightening is long overdue after a decade during which Western loans failed to generate anticipated exports bringing in hard currency.

As the world recession continues and the flow of Western loans to the bloc slows to a trickle, economists see few signs of an upswing that will ease debt repayment problems.

The Latin American debt crisis that surfaced last summer has put the size of the Eastern bloc's borrowings into a new perspective.

Mexico's debt of more than \$80 billion is roughly equal to the combined total of Eastern bloc countries to the West, but commercial bank economists specializing in Eastern Europe say this makes the region's payments problems no less difficult.

Economists say that although the Eastern bloc's debt is far smaller than that of Latin America, leaders and borrowers cannot rely on the same safety net.

For while the International Monetary Fund, Western govern-

ments, commercial and central banks acted in what is generally seen as an impressive display of coordination in Latin America, the picture in Eastern Europe is far less consistent.

Poland will need to continue rescheduling its \$25.5-billion debt for the majority of this decade, economists say, while Romania, already renegotiating \$2.3 billion of 1981 arrears and 1982 debt to banks, may be forced to seek relief for 1983 as well.

Hungary, with \$8.6 billion of Western debt, is being nursed back to health delicately by sympathetic central and commercial bankers, as well as the IMF. Economists say it is touch and go whether Yugoslavia can avoid rescheduling its \$18 billion of debt, despite government statements to the contrary.

Within the bloc, the Soviet Union has retained its rank as the most credit-worthy borrower, with its vast natural resources, while rumors earlier this year that East Germany was a candidate for rescheduling have not been substantiated. But both the Soviet Union and East Germany are feeling the Western credit squeeze.

The only two nations that have avoided the effect of the Polish and Romanian debt crises plus political uncertainties are Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, economists say.

Both Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, with Western debts of about \$4.2 billion and \$3.3 billion respectively, have kept a low profile in the international capital markets and their repayments schedules are regarded as manageable, the economists say.

Commercial banks have found themselves isolated in their decision to press ahead with a second year's rescheduling of Polish debt, in contrast to governments, which are refusing even to start talks on their \$2.4 billion of loans due in 1982 because of last December's imposition of martial law.

The IMF has put Poland's application for membership on ice and is struggling to re-establish its reputation on credit programs to the area after a series of on-off agreements with Romania and Yugoslavia, economists say.

Given these uncertainties, Western bankers are unwilling to increase their exposure to the Eastern bloc, and trade credits have fallen off sharply.

Jerry Johnston, Security Pacific National Bank's senior vice president responsible for East European business, believes the banking industry will control carefully its exposure to Eastern Europe, at least for the immediate future.

But Western banks have also realized that by cutting off credit to the bloc, by refusing to roll over loans or reschedule debt, they may become their own worst enemies and jeopardize chances of loan repayments.

Economists say one positive sign is that the rush last spring by commercial banks to withdraw deposits from the bloc seems to have halted. The \$510-million rescue package coordinated by the Bank for International Settlements for

Hungary and some pointed remarks from central bankers on the dangers of isolating whole lending areas are seen as having been instrumental in stemming the outflow.

At the beginning of the year, Hungary suffered a drain of more than \$1 billion and East Germany of about \$900 million in Western deposits. The run on Yugoslavia was less severe, but the central bank in Belgrade had to divert funds to prop up its own banking system.

But BIS figures released last week show that Hungary recently has been able to avoid drawing too heavily its own funds on deposit with Western banks to meet its payments needs.

Its deposits slipped only slightly in the second quarter of 1982 to \$401 million from \$448 million at the end of the first quarter; they had stood at \$903 million at the end of 1981. East Germany's deposits with Western banks have steadied at \$1.5 billion, but they remain sharply down from the \$2.15 billion at the end of 1981.

There are, however, no signs of any fresh bank or official credits. Eastern bloc countries relied on these during the late 1970s to roll over debts as they fell due.

Poland and Romania have been unable to raise new funds at all this year and East Germany is estimated to have raised only \$100 million through syndicated Euroloans in the first nine months of 1982, compared with about \$430 million in the year-earlier period.

Yugoslavia's fund-raising on international markets has plummeted to an estimated \$640 million from \$1.9 billion.

The Soviet Union has been the only country able to pull in funds with anything resembling consistency, the economists say. The Soviets are believed to have raised about \$2.5 billion from Western banks in the first nine months of this year, although this is still well below the \$3.3 billion raised in the period a year earlier.

■ **Poland Ahead on Payments**  
Banking sources said Tuesday that Poland has made its first interest payments for 1982, covering the first two months of the year, slightly ahead of schedule. Reuters reported.

Under terms of the rescheduling agreement signed in Vienna last week, interest for the first four months of 1982 was due to be paid Nov. 19.

## Central Banks Face Issue of Being Safety Net

(Continued from Page 9)

with little regulation, has expanded tremendously in the last 10 years, from a few hundred billion dollars in the early 1970s to almost \$2 trillion. Offshore centers such as Luxembourg and the Bahamas, which have no central banks, have captured about one-fifth of the market. The market is now the source of most international borrowing and lending.

Central banks, the so-called lenders of last resort, provide liquidity to help prevent a collapse in the banking system. They typically feel no obligation to save an individual institution that may be insolvent, but most bankers say it often is difficult to distinguish between a solvency and liquidity crisis.

Many bankers were confident of official support for the Euro market, though they rarely said so publicly. One Citibank official, according to documents made public recently at a House subcommittee hearing, said several years ago: "Citibank has decided that the Eurodollar market is here to stay and that ultimately it is backed by the Fed and the U.S. Treasury."

"Credit is based on confidence," John G. Heimann, former Comptroller of the Currency, said. "Our

perceptions have been shown to be wrong, and as a result banks are directing money to safer places, away from subsidiaries and branches to the home country."

The question of central bank bailouts is just one issue confronting bankers and governments.

According to officials at the Federal Reserve Board, there are also broad issues of regulation of the Euro market, transmission of bank data across borders, bank secrecy laws, lending to foreign countries and multinational bank supervision.

One Federal Reserve official said that "Banco Ambrosiano has muddled a lot of waters that weren't very clear in the first place." Still, he argued, when it comes to bank problems, it is not practical for central banks to agree specifically on policy.

"Central banks do not want to give an ironclad understanding that they will provide liquidity," the official said. One result of such a guarantee, he said, would be to reward banks for imprudent activities.

A recent poll of international bankers by the Group of 30, a study group of international bankers and regulators, showed that

two-thirds of the bankers wanted a "clearer understanding of lender-of-last-resort facilities."

Mr. Heimann, talking about increased cooperation, said, "The only thing that hinders it up is a crisis, which is precisely what you're trying to avoid." Mr. Heimann is co-chairman of the management committee of Warburg Paribas Becker-A.G. Becker Inc., the New York-based investment company, and is also co-chairman of the Group of 30.

A proposal offered by Representative Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican who is ranking minority member of a banking subcommittee on international monetary affairs, calls for a greater role for central banks and international bodies such as the International Monetary Fund — but only if banks give something in return. Mr. Leach has proposed legislation that would impose reserve requirements on U.S. banks operating in the Eurocurrency market. That proposal has increasing support in Congress.


"Only a crisis situation can produce an agreement in this area, and we are entering this kind of situation," Mr. Leach warned. "But the quid pro quo for infusion of funds by the IMF or central

banks is the requirement that private banks come under greater discipline."

Ian H. Giddy, associate professor at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, said that while central banks may maintain financial stability, it is not the most efficient method. "The problem with central bank bailouts is that banks rather than depositors are protected," he said. Mr. Giddy proposed that banks pay for deposit insurance in accordance to the riskiness of their assets.

Not everyone agrees there should be more restraints on the banks. For its part, the Reagan administration says publicly that existing central bank arrangements are sufficient for any banking problem. At the same time, it is moving to diminish the regulation of banks, and it has not acknowledged any disagreement among the allies on international banking issues.

Central bankers find that coordinating policies is a touchy matter. Central bankers agreed in 1975 on principles for supervising multinational banks. Basically, they agreed to more coordinated supervision and to treat multinational banks on a consolidated basis.



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Elles consistent en l'exécution de 302 sondages géologiques verticaux et inclinés totalisant un mètre de 95,780 m dont 19,172 m en carottage (Ø de la carotte est supérieur ou égal 5") et 7 piézomètres pour la détermination des niveaux hydrostatiques. La profondeur des sondages varie entre 100 m et 650 m.

Les entreprises intéressées par le présent appel d'offres peuvent dès sa parution retirer le cahier des charges comportant le programme des travaux annuels par bassin et par piézomètre ainsi que les contraintes imposées par la C.P.C. à ces compagnies concernées, soit au service général 9, Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite, Tunis, soit à la Direction des Achats à Mélaoui.

Les offres en six exemplaires sous pli scellés devront être adressées au nom de Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la CPC, 2130 METLAOUI, TUNISIE, avec la mention :

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**"APPEL D'OFFRE P 2075"**

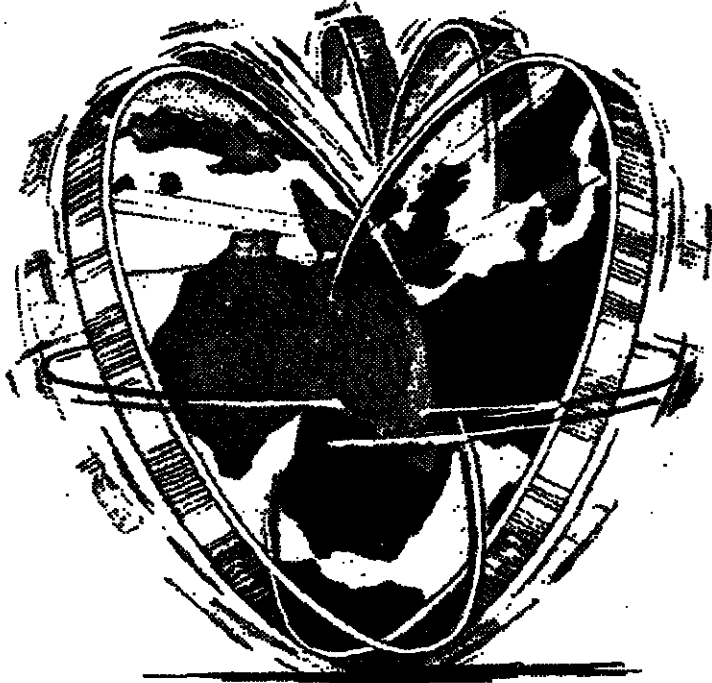
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La date limite pour la remise des offres est fixée au 18 Décembre 1982. Toute offre parvenant par telex ou après cette date ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'ouverture des plis sera faite en public le 22 Décembre à 10 heures du matin à la Direction des Achats à Mélaoui.

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## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
(Continued from Page 10)										
2	22.00	21.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	22.00	21.00	21.50	21.50
3	23.00	22.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	23.00	22.00	22.50	22.50
4	24.00	23.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	24.00	23.00	23.50	23.50
5	25.00	24.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50
6	26.00	25.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	26.00	25.00	25.50	25.50
7	27.00	26.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	27.00	26.00	26.50	26.50
8	28.00	27.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.50
9	29.00	28.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	29.00	28.00	28.50	28.50
10	30.00	29.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50
11	31.00	30.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	31.00	30.00	30.50	30.50
12	32.00	31.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	32.00	31.00	31.50	31.50
13	33.00	32.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	33.00	32.00	32.50	32.50
14	34.00	33.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	34.00	33.00	33.50	33.50
15	35.00	34.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50
16	36.00	35.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	36.00	35.00	35.50	35.50
17	37.00	36.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	37.00	36.00	36.50	36.50
18	38.00	37.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	38.00	37.00	37.50	37.50
19	39.00	38.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	39.00	38.00	38.50	38.50
20	40.00	39.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50
21	41.00	40.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	41.00	40.00	40.50	40.50
22	42.00	41.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	42.00	41.00	41.50	41.50
23	43.00	42.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	43.00	42.00	42.50	42.50
24	44.00	43.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	44.00	43.00	43.50	43.50
25	45.00	44.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50
26	46.00	45.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	46.00	45.00	45.50	45.50
27	47.00	46.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	47.00	46.00	46.50	46.50
28	48.00	47.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	48.00	47.00	47.50	47.50
29	49.00	48.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	49.00	48.00	48.50	48.50
30	50.00	49.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	50.00	49.00	49.50	49.50
31	51.00	50.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	51.00	50.00	50.50	50.50
32	52.00	51.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	52.00	51.00	51.50	51.50
33	53.00	52.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	53.00	52.00	52.50	52.50
34	54.00	53.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	54.00	53.00	53.50	53.50
35	55.00	54.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.50
36	56.00	55.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	56.00	55.00	55.50	55.50
37	57.00	56.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	57.00	56.00	56.50	56.50
38	58.00	57.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	58.00	57.00	57.50	57.50
39	59.00	58.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	59.00	58.00	58.50	58.50
40	60.00	59.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	60.00	59.00	59.50	59.50
41	61.00	60.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	61.00	60.00	60.50	60.50
42	62.00	61.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	62.00	61.00	61.50	61.50
43	63.00	62.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	63.00	62.00	62.50	62.50
44	64.00	63.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	64.00	63.00	63.50	63.50
45	65.00	64.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	65.00	64.00	64.50	64.50
46	66.00	65.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	66.00	65.00	65.50	65.50
47	67.00	66.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	67.00	66.00	66.50	66.50
48	68.00	67.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	68.00	67.00	67.50	67.50
49	69.00	68.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	69.00	68.00	68.50	68.50
50	70.00	69.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50
51	71.00	70.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	71.00	70.00	70.50	70.50
52	72.00	71.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	72.00	71.00	71.50	71.50
53	73.00	72.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	73.00	72.00	72.50	72.50
54	74.00	73.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	74.00	73.00	73.50	73.50
55	75.00	74.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	75.00	74.00	74.50	74.50
56	76.00	75.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	76.00	75.00	75.50	75.50
57	77.00	76.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	77.00	76.00	76.50	76.50
58	78.00	77.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	78.00	77.00	77.50	77.50
59	79.00	78.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	79.00	78.00	78.50	78.50
60	80.00	79.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50
61	81.00	80.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	81.00	80.00	80.50	80.50
62	82.00	81.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	82.00	81.00	81.50	81.50
63	83.00	82.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	83.00	82.00	82.50	82.50
64	84.00	83.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	84.00	83.00	83.50	83.50
65	85.00	84.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	85.00	84.00	84.50	84.50
66	86.00	85.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	86.00	85.00	85.50	85.50
67	87.00	86.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	87.00	86.00	86.50	86.50
68	88.00	87.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	88.00	87.00	87.50	87.50
69	89.00	88.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	89.00	88.00	88.50	88.50
70	90.00	89.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	90.00	89.00	89.50	89.50
71	91.00	90.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	91.00	90.00	90.50	90.50
72	92.00	91.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	92.00	91.00	91.50	91.50
73	93.00	92.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	93.00	92.00	92.50	92.50
74	94.00	93.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	94.00	93.00	93.50	93.50
75	95.00	94.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	95.00	94.00	94.50	94.50
76	96.00	95.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	96.00	95.00	95.50	95.50
77	97.00	96.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	97.00	96.00	96.50	96.50
78	98.00	97.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	98.00	97.00	97.50	97.50
79	99.00	98.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	99.00	98.00	98.50	98.50
80	100.00	99.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
81	101.00	100.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	101.00	100.00	100.50	100.50
82	102.00	101.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	102.00	101.00	101.50	101.50
83	103.00	102.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	103.00	102.00	102.50	102.50
84	104.00	103.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	104.00	103.00	103.50	103.50
85	105.00	104.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	105.00	104.00	104.50	104.50
86	106.00	105.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	106.00	105.00	105.50	105.50
87	107.00	106.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	107.00	106.00	106.50	106.50
88	108.00	107.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	108.00	107.00	107.50	107.50
89	109.00	108.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	109.00	108.00	108.50	108.50
90	110.00	109.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50
91	111.00	110.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	111.00	110.00	110.50	110.50
92	112.00	111.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	112.00	111.00	111.50	111.50
93	113.00	112.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	113.00	112.00	112.50	112.50
94	114.00	113.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	114.00	113.00	113.50	113.50
95	115.00	114.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50
96	116.00	115.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	116.00	115.00	115.50	115.50
97	117.00	116.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	117.00	116.00	116.50	116.50
98	118.00	117.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	118.00	117.00	117.50	117.50
99	119.00	118.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	119.00	118.00	118.50	118.50
100	120.00	119.00	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	120.00	119.00	119.50	119.50

## Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month										12 Month										12 Month										12 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open							
11.00	10.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	11.00	10.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	11.00	10.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	10.50							
12.00	11.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50							
13.00	12.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	13.00	12.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	13.00	12.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50							
14.00	13.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	14.00	13.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	14.00	13.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50							
15.00	14.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	15.00	14.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	15.00	14.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50							
16.00	15.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	16.00	15.00	15.50	15.50	16.00	15.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	16.00	15.00	15.50	15.50	16.00	15.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	16.00	15.00	15.50	15.50							
17.00	16.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	17.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.00	16.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	17.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.00	16.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	17.00	16.00	16.50	16.50							
18.00	17.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	18.00	17.00	17.50	17.50	18.00	17.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	18.00	17.00	17.50	17.50	18.00	17.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	18.00	17.00	17.50	17.50							
19.00	18.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	19.00	18.00	18.50	18.50	19.00	18.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	19.00	18.00	18.50	18.50	19.00	18.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	19.00	18.00	18.50	18.50							
20.00	19.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	20.00	19.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	20.00	19.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	20.00	19.00	19.50	19.50							
21.00	20.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	21.00	20.00	20.50	20.50	21.00	20.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	21.00	20.00	20.50	20.50	21.00	20.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	21.00	20.00	20.50	20.50							
22.00	21.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	22.00	21.00	21.50	21.50	22.00	21.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	22.00	21.00	21.50	21.50	22.00	21.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	22.00	21.00	21.50	21.50							
23.00	22.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	23.00	22.00	22.50	22.50	23.00	22.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	23.00	22.00	22.50	22.50	23.00	22.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	23.00	22.00	22.50	22.50							
24.00	23.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	24.00	23.00	23.50	23.50	24.00	23.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	24.00	23.00	23.50	23.50	24.00	23.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	24.00	23.00	23.50	23.50							
25.00	24.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	25.00	24.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	25.00	24.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50							
26.00	25.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	26.00	25.00	25.50	25.50	26.00	25.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	26.00	25.00	25.50	25.50	26.00	25.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	26.00	25.00	25.50	25.50							
27.00	26.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	27.00	26.00	26.50	26.50	27.00	26.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	27.00	26.00	26.50	26.50	27.00	26.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	27.00	26.00	26.50	26.50							
28.00	27.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.50	28.00	27.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.50	28.00	27.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.50							
29.00	28.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	29.00	28.00	28.50	28.50	29.00	28.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	29.00	28.00	28.50	28.50	29.00	28.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	29.00	28.00	28.50	28.50							
30.00	29.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	30.00	29.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	30.00	29.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50							
31.00	30.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	31.00	30.00	30.50	30.50	31.00	30.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	31.00	30.00	30.50	30.50	31.00	30.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	31.00	30.00	30.50	30.50							
32.00	31.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	32.00	31.00	31.50	31.50	32.00	31.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	32.00	31.00	31.50	31.50	32.00	31.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	32.00	31.00	31.50	31.50							
33.00	32.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	33.00	32.00	32.50	32.50	33.00	32.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	33.00	32.00	32.50	32.50	33.00	32.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	33.00	32.00	32.50	32.50							
34.00	33.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	34.00	33.00	33.50	33.50	34.00	33.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	34.00	33.00	33.50	33.50	34.00	33.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	34.00	33.00	33.50	33.50							
35.00	34.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	35.00	34.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	35.00	34.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50							
36.00	35.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	36.00	35.00	35.50	35.50	36.00	35.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	36.00	35.00	35.50	35.50	36.00	35.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	36.00	35.00	35.50	35.50							
37.00	36.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	37.00	36.00	36.50	36.50	37.00	36.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	37.00	36.00	36.50	36.50	37.00	36.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	37.00	36.00	36.50	36.50							
38.00	37.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	38.00	37.00	37.50	37.50	38.00	37.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	38.00	37.00	37.50	37.50	38.00	37.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	38.00	37.00	37.50	37.50							
39.00	38.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	39.00	38.00	38.50	38.50	39.00	38.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	39.00	38.00	38.50	38.50	39.00	38.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	39.00	38.00	38.50	38.50							
40.00	39.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50	40.00	39.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50	40.00	39.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50							
41.00	40.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	41.00	40.00	40.50	40.50	41.00	40.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	41.00	40.00	40.50	40.50	41.00	40.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	41.00	40.00	40.50	40.50							
42.00	41.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	42.00	41.00	41.50	41.50	42.00	41.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	42.00	41.00	41.50	41.50	42.00	41.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	42.00	41.00	41.50	41.50							
43.00	42.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	43.00	42.00	42.50	42.50	43.00	42.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	43.00	42.00	42.50	42.50	43.00	42.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	43.00	42.00	42.50	42.50							
44.00	43.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	44.00	43.00	43.50	43.50	44.00	43.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	44.00	43.00	43.50	43.50	44.00	43.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	44.00	43.00	43.50	43.50							
45.00	44.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	45.00	44.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	45.00	44.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50							
46.00	45.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	46.00	45.00	45.50	45.50	46.00	45.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	46.00	45.00	45.50	45.50	46.00	45.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	46.00	45.00	45.50	45.50							
47.00	46.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	47.00	46.00	46.50	46.50	47.00	46.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	47.00	46.00	46.50	46.50	47.00	46.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	47.00	46.00	46.50	46.50							
48.00	47.00	100	0.00	4.00	11.00	100.00	48.00	47.00																															



[illegible]

Nov. 9

Singapore

Class

Prov.

Class

Prov.

Overland

1.92

1.94

Yah

290

328

Over Sea Storage

4.28

4.28

Kallang

291

321

Primer Heavy

4.28

N.S.

Yong Seng

292

322

Primer Heavy Bros

4.28

4.28

Kin Keng

293

323

Indochina

4.28

4.25

Sun Ship

294

324

Indochina

4.28

4.25

Kim Seng

295

325

Indochina

4.28

4.25

Kim Seng

296

326

Myah Banking

4.28

4.25

Kuehoh

297

327

Myah Banking

4.28

4.25

Myah E. Mfg.

1,210

1,500

GUS

4.48

4.48

Mitsubishi Bk.

300

320

GUS

4.48

4.48

Mitsubishi Bk.

301

321

St. Clements

1.88

1.75

Alhambra Ck.

487

487

U. Engineers

1.18

1.18

Mitsubishi Heavy

261

261

U. Engineers

1.18

1.18

Mitsubishi Heavy

262

262

U. Engineers

1.18

1.18

Mitsubishi Heavy

263

263

Prisoner Ind. Index: 4,184.53

Previous: 4,149.27

Sydney

ACI

1.22

1.22

Thymus

1,150

1,430

ANI

1.22

N.S.

Rich

1,150

1,430

ANI

1.22

N.S.

Shen

1,150

1,430

BA. SM. Woles

N.S.

1.42

Serv Corp

4,176

4,680

Bransford

1.22

1.22

Smith

1,150

1,430

Berol

2.06

2.06

Smith Chem.

281

281

Bowenfield

1.75

1.75

Smith Chem.

282

282

Bromfield

1.75

1.75

Smith Chem.

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Cable Hill P.

7.80

7.80

Tenue Air

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Cable Hill P.

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Tenue Air

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Cable Hill P.

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Cable Hill P.

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Cable Hill P.

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Tenue Air

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227

Previous: 1,517.40

Zurich

Abnau

3.00

3.00

Abnau

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Al. Lau

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Previous: 1,517.40

Tokyo

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301

Alcal

3.00

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Previous: 1,517.40

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Open High Low Settle Chgs.

## Grains

### WHEAT

No. 2 soft minimums: dollars per bushel				
Dec.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
Jan.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
Mar.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
May	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
Jul.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
Sep.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
Nov.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½

Prev. sales 21,262

Prev. day's open int. 43,992, up 466.

### CORN

No. 2 soft minimums: dollars per bushel				
Dec.	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½
Jan.	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½
Mar.	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½
May	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½
Jul.	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½
Sep.	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½
Nov.	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26½

Prev. sales 76,276

Prev. day's open int. 175,322, up 127.

### SOYBEANS

No. 2 soft minimums: dollars per bushel				
Dec.	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½
Jan.	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½
Mar.	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½
May	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½
Jul.	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½
Sep.	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½
Nov.	5.62	5.62	5.64	5.64½

Prev. sales 52,777

Prev. day's open int. 84,546, up 860.

### SOYBEAN MEAL

No. 2 soft minimums: cents per 100 lbs.				
Dec.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Jan.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Mar.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
May	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Jul.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Sep.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Nov.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½

Prev. sales 15,112

Prev. day's open int. 44,841, up 464.

### SOYBEAN OIL

No. 2 soft minimums: cents per 100 lbs.				
Dec.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Jan.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Mar.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
May	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Jul.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Sep.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½
Nov.	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.30½

Prev. sales 11,364

Prev. day's open int. 42,361, up 368.

### OATS

No. 2 soft minimums: dollars per bushel				
Dec.	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½
Jan.	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½
Mar.	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½
May	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½
Jul.	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½
Sep.	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½
Nov.	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26½

## U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Settle Chgs.

### FRESH BROOKLYN

No. 2 soft minimums: cents per lb.				
Dec.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½

### MAINE POTATOES

No. 2 soft minimums: cents per lb.				
Dec.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.26½
Jan.	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.

Nov. 9				Open High Low Settle Chg.			
<b>FOREIGN FRANK</b>							
Law francs 1 point 100.000							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>GERMAN MARK</b>							
5 per mark 1/2 point 100.000							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>JAPANESE YEN</b>							
100 yen 1/2 point 100.000							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>SWISS FRANC</b>							
Law francs 1 point 100.000							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>INDUSTRIALS</b>							
<b>CUMMINS</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>WELLS FARGO</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>AMERICAN</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>WELLS FARGO</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>AMERICAN</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>WELLS FARGO</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>AMERICAN</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>WELLS FARGO</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>AMERICAN</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>WELLS FARGO</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>AMERICAN</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>WELLS FARGO</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							
Dec	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Jan	12.00	13.00	12.95	13.00	+20		
Prev. day's open 12.75, up .01							
<b>AMERICAN</b>							
Nov. 12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00							

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Les offres en langue française et établies en six (6) exemplaires devront être adressées sous pli scellés au nom de Monsieur le Chef du Département des Marchés de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2130 METLAOUJ (TUNISIE).

L'enveloppe extérieure devra obligatoirement porter la mention ci-après :


**"Soumission pour : L'équipement d'un Atelier Stège  
Oum El KECHEE  
Appel d'offres N° F 3284.  
NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 16 NOVEMBRE 1982"**

L'ouverture des pli sera publique et aura lieu le 16 novembre 1982 à 10 heures au Département des Marchés à Mélaoui, TUNISIE.

Toute offre nous parvenant par telex ou après cette date ne sera pas prise en considération.

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This advertisement appears  
as a matter of record only.



**MUNICIPALITY**

**of 1982/1994**

Dec	1.60	1.61A	1.60	1.59A	+20A
Jan	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59A	+20A
Feb	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58A	+20A
Mar	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57A	+20A
Apr	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56A	+20A
May	1.55	1.55A	1.55	1.55A	+20A
Jun	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54A	+20A
Prev. day's close	1.53		1.53		+20A
Prev. day's open	1.52A		1.52		+20A

Livestock					
CATTLE					
No. of head, cents per lb.					
Dec	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jan	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Feb	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Mar	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Apr	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
May	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jun	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's close	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's open	61.35A		61.24		+1.5

FEEDER CATTLE					
No. of head, cents per lb.					
Dec	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jan	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Feb	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Mar	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Apr	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
May	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jun	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's close	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's open	61.35A		61.25		+1.5

PORK BELT LIES					
No. of head, cents per lb.					
Dec	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jan	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Feb	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Mar	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Apr	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
May	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jun	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's close	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's open	61.35A		61.25		+1.5

COPPER					
2500 lbs. cents per lb.					
Dec	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jan	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Feb	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Mar	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Apr	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
May	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Jun	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's close	61.35	61.75	61.25	61.67	+1.5
Prev. day's open	61.35A		61.25		+1.5

SILVER					
1000 lbs. cents per lb.					
Dec	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Jan	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Feb	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Mar	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Apr	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
May	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Jun	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Prev. day's close	101.00	101.20	100.80	101.00	+1.20
Prev. day's open	101.00A		100.80		+1.20

PLATINUM		
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Offering Price: 99%

Interest: 8% p.a., payable annually on November

Redemption: on November 11 of the years 1985 through

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## Cable TV Spending In Europe Seen at \$1.6 Billion Yearly

*Reuters*

LONDON — The development of cable television in Western Europe could generate \$1.6 billion a year in capital spending in the late 1980s, a survey by CIT Research said Tuesday.

The figure assumes a liberal regulatory and programming environment, encouragement of subscription television and advertising and freedom to offer interactive services, such as home banking and online shopping, according to CIT, a private research firm.

In these circumstances, the survey estimates annual revenue of £1.5 billion from subscription TV in 1986, rising to \$4 billion in 1990, with advertising revenue growing to \$1 billion by then.

But when researchers assumed a high level of government regulation and little commercial access, figures showed capital spending of just \$1.4 billion by 1990, and combined subscriptions and advertising rising to only \$3.1 billion.

The survey found that only a quarter of the British population is now willing to pay more than the equivalent of \$8 a month for cable. Program costs per subscriber are now estimated at \$6 to \$10 a month.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
Limited  
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.  
Wood Gundy Limited



CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 Rough Riders  
2 Laid  
3 Famed cartoonist  
4 Remove private property, legally  
5 Boleyn  
6 Mountain: Comb. form  
7 Starlet's asset  
8 Junkyard  
9 Device for Walton  
10 Suffix with Bronze  
11 Interstice  
12 Only  
13 Collections  
14 "Monkey Trial"  
15 defendant  
16 Grand Prix timeous  
17 Western  
18 Rich vein  
19 Elva defect: Suffix  
20 Beards' meter maid  
21 Gambling game  
22 Courteous chap  
23 Long march  
24 Herd of giraffe  
25 "You Don't Know"  
26 Song  
27 Sisterhood  
28 Film producer  
29 Hunter  
30 "Duke"  
31 "Dog"  
32 Rembrandt  
33 Jan

DOWN  
1 Have effect  
2 Baseball family name  
3 Secure  
4 Pioneer's slogan on the way west  
5 Opposite of ques.  
6 Fondness; bent  
7 At all  
8 Urge  
9 Mediterranean wind  
10 Former transport on the way west  
11 Jason's ship  
12 Baker's implement  
13 Lustrate  
14 Periodic  
15 French pronoun  
16 Poet's word  
17 Candy striper  
18 Arranges  
19 Pile of  
20 "City of Victory"  
21 Water animal  
22 Calabrese  
23 "Nabucco," for one  
24 Alving sheep  
25 Full  
26 Oats  
27 Uncorrupted  
28 Pea jacket  
29 Blind  
30 Peter's peace  
31 Fabric for gloves  
32 Tinged with gold  
33 Supermarket item  
34 Tricolor color  
35 State of agitation  
36 Picnic pests  
37 Steak order  
38 Harte  
39 Cereal grass  
40 Red or Dead

WEATHER

	C	H	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBANY	17	10	F	LONDON	15	10
ALBUQUERQUE	17	10	F	LOS ANGELES	15	10
AMSTERDAM	16	11	C	MADRID	10	9
ANKARA	3	36	+	MANILA	27	21
ANTWERP	14	15	F	MATTHEW	28	24
AUCKLAND	19	10	C	MIAMI	26	29
BANGKOK	34	13	+	MILAN	7	45
BATavia	14	15	F	MOSCOW	2	36
BEIRUT	—	—	—	MUNICH	12	54
BERLIN	15	10	+	NAIROBI	27	21
BIRMINGHAM	14	15	F	PARIS	15	11
BOSTON	10	50	+	PARIS	14	11
BRUSSELS	10	51	C	NEW DELHI	24	16
BUEENES AIRES	12	52	+	NEW YORK	14	57
BUDAPEST	10	54	C	OSLO	4	39
BUEENES AIRES	16	61	+	PARIS	14	57
CAIRO	14	15	F	PARIS	14	57
CAPE TOWN	18	64	C	REYKJAVIK	6	32
CASABLANCA	18	53	+	RIO DE JANEIRO	25	27
CASABLANCA	18	53	+	ROME	20	68
COPENHAGEN	13	55	F	SAO PAULO	17	43
COSTA DEL MAR	18	60	+	SEBASTIA	17	43
DAMASCUS	7	45	+	SHANGHAI	21	70
DAMASCUS	7	45	+	SINGAPORE	19	57
EDINBURGH	13	55	+	STOCKHOLM	9	48
FLORENCE	20	70	+	TAIPEI	23	20
FRANKFURT	13	55	+	TOKYO	17	43
GENEVA	13	55	+	TOKYO	17	43
HARARE	25	77	+	TUNIS	27	21
HONG KONG	25	77	+	TUNIS	27	21
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HONG KONG						

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NOVEMBER 9, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on last prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (U) - irregularly; (D) - daily; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (S) - semi-annually; (Y) - yearly.		BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70
(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70	(U) Cash	SF 70.70

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PEANUTS



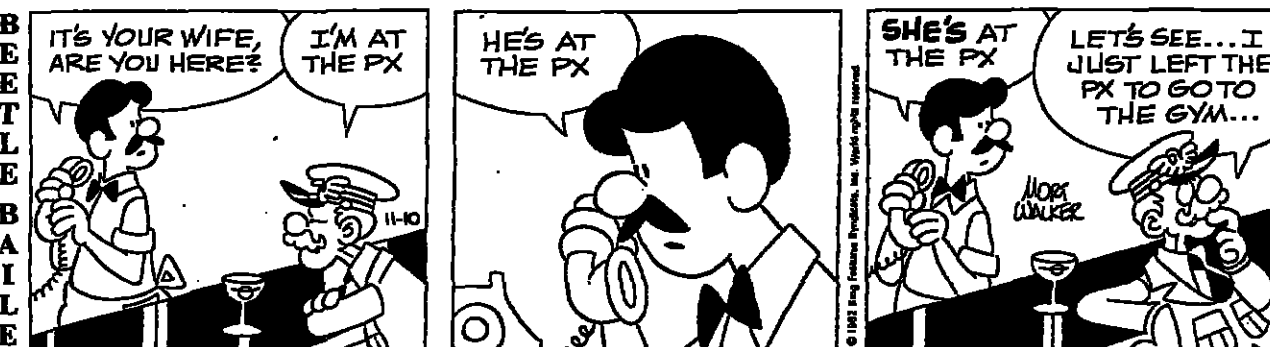
B. C.



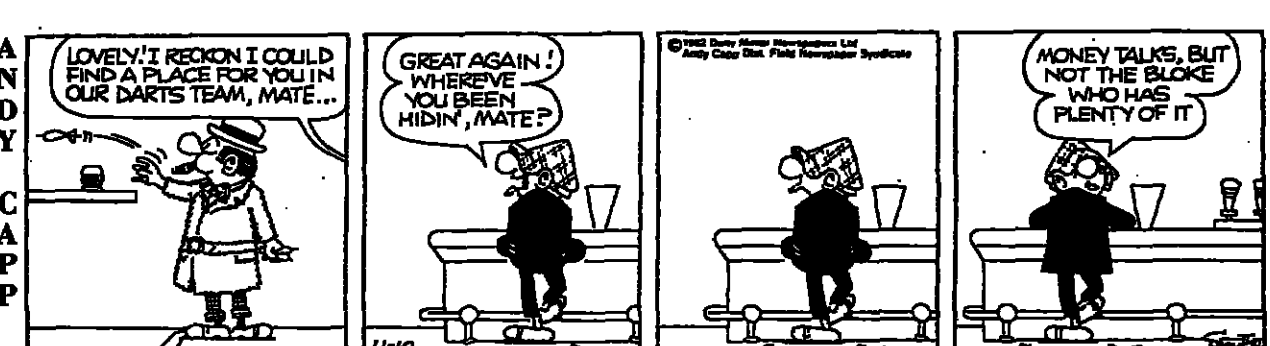
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B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



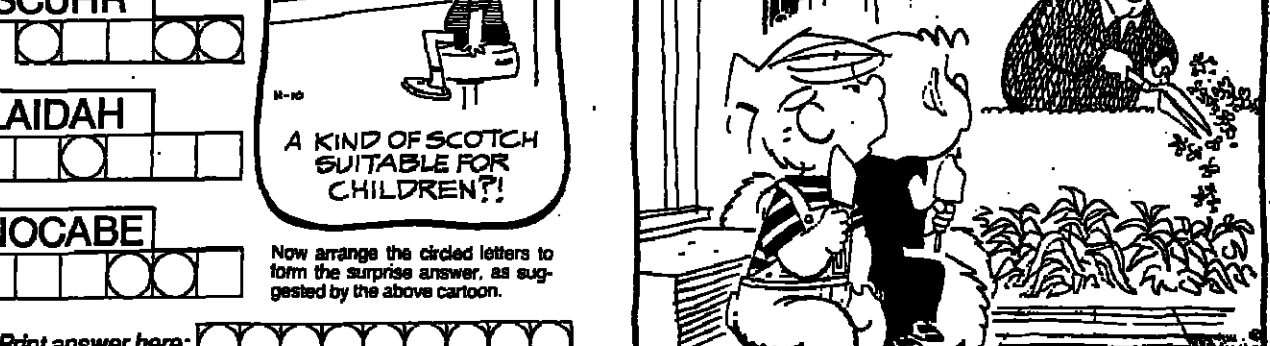
B. C.



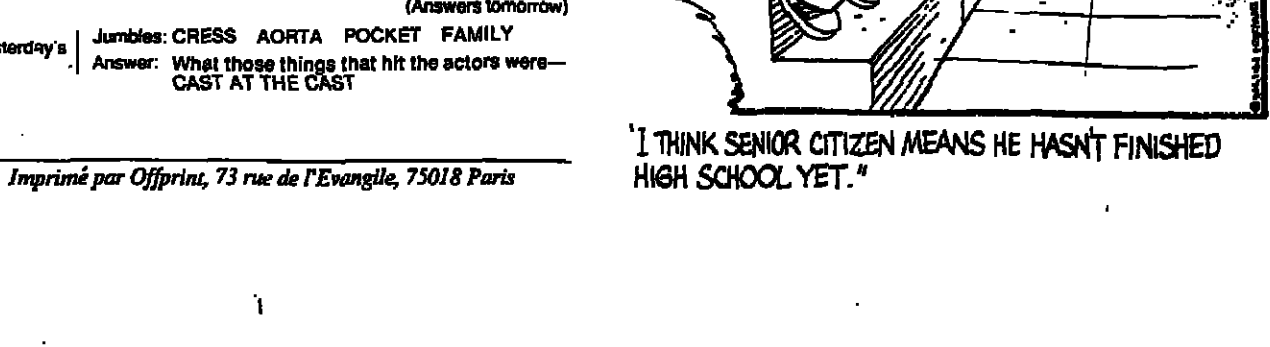
B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



BOOKS

LETTERS FROM SACHIKO

By James Trager. 218 pp. \$12.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Susan Chira

"LETTERS From Sachiko" should be required reading for anyone who assumes that most Japanese women are simpering, shrinking violets. It's easy to get that impression, for many Japanese women hide their strength—and a certain steely ruthlessness—behind a front of self-deprecating witters and giggles, or saccharine politeness.

But the woman of the book's title is down to earth, thoughtful, and self-assured. Sachiko Shimada—the book's heroine—is actually a composite of several Japanese women. "Letters From Sachiko" is a collection of the letters written to a Japanese woman living in the United States—the author's wife—by her sisters in Japan. It is an interesting blend of fact and fiction; the letters are real, but the central character is not.

Sachiko's interests are wide ranging: her letters touch on crime, job discrimination, pollution, daycare, consumer rights, political corruption, Christmas in Japan, aging, and Japanese gangsters, to name but a few of the topics. Each letter is a self-contained essay on one facet of life in Japan, and together they provide a portrait of life in a Japan that is not the relentlessly efficient nor quaintly inscrutable.

A conscientious guide to life in her country, Sachiko includes historical background and statistics in her letters. What she does not explain is exhaustively detailed in the footnotes the author provides. These footnotes elevate "Letters From Sachiko" from an interesting glimpse of one woman's life to an invaluable summary of aspects of Japan that do not often receive very much publicity. There is a detailed history, for example, of the role of women during Japan's rush to modernize in the Meiji Period (1868-1912).

The letters and footnotes document changes in women's status from the days when the law made women subject to their fathers, husbands, and sons to today's middle ground. Only a few years ago, a leader of the Chūmei-feminists—a group whose members wore pink helmets and stomped the offices of men who kept mistresses—honored her pledge to return to home and hearth when voters did not elect her to the Japanese parliament. Yet more and more women are breaking away from traditional roles and venturing out to work.

Sachiko's letters reveal a Japan that is rapidly changing under the stimulus of affluence. She writes of schoolteachers unable to control a new breed of taller, undisciplined schoolchildren, and of a nation that leads the world in life expectancy but no longer provides for the aged.

In a society known for its emphasis on the group, she reflects on a growing sense of loneliness: "I think that our social traditions tend to isolate people, especially now that families are smaller, and sometimes I suspect that part of the success of door-to-door and home-party salespeople is that there are so many lonely women who just want somebody to talk to."

"Letters From Sachiko" provides a view of Japan that is accessible to few Americans, and is packed with valuable insights into Japanese culture and society. But the use of a composite heroine of the book's most interesting themes, Sachiko's growing self-confidence and fulfillment as a working woman.

As she grows more involved with her job as a cosmetics distributor and manager of a crew of "Noevir ladies"

—roughly parallel to Avon ladies—Sachiko is able to buy a new car and help purchase a home, a dream that the astronomical price of land in Japan has rendered impossible for many young couples today.

Like American working women, Sachiko feels the strains of trying to be a superwoman—rushing home after work to have dinner and a hot bath ready for her husband and son. She is sensitive as well to the problems of competition. As she writes to her sister, "Of course Toshiro-san"—her husband—"has no idea how much money I am making from my business, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that all our household expenses come out of his salary. A man needs that, I think. It will be rather extraordinary for him when he discovers that he has a wife who is becoming financially independent."

Her relationship with her husband grows closer, however, and the hints of dissatisfaction about his traditionalism are replaced by a joyous sense of possibilities: "I feel a freshness that I have not experienced in years, a feeling of excitement that reminds me of how it was when we were just dating. What really has changed in our relationship, though, is that we now talk more openly about so many things than we did when I was just a housewife."

It would be more convincing, and more striking, if the reader knew these were the experiences of one real person, rather than a pastiche of separate events condensed and streamlined to spark reader interest.

But that is a minor quibble in a book that is a gem of insight into the daily lives and deepest concerns of ordinary Japanese. It is by reading such accounts that we can hope to understand the Japanese as people, rather than viewing them as economic wizards or unfeeling automatons.

Susan Chira is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		NONFICTION	
Rank	Title	Rank	Title
1	SPACE, by James A. Michener	1	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda
2	MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Shustler	2	LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING, by Leo Baez
3	THE VALLEY OF THE HORSES, by Jean M. Auel	3	WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Kushner
4	EAT, THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORYBOOK, by William Kotzwinkle	4	AND MORE BY ANDY KATZ, by Andy Katz
5	CROSSINGS, by Danielle Steel	5	THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Stephen J. Posner
6	DIFFERENT SEASONS, by Stephen King	6	THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER, by Jeffrey Archer
7	FOUNDATIONS' EDGE, by Isaac Asimov	7	THE PARSIFAL MYSTERY, by Robert Ludlum
8	MAKING IT, by Howard Rosenberg	8	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
9	CLOUDS OF DARKNESS, by Helen Macdonald	9	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
10	SECOND HEAVEN, by Judith Rossner	10	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
11	LACE, by Judith Rossner	11	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
12	THE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth Fonyate	12	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
13	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn	13	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
14	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn	14	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn
15	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn	15	THE G. SPOT, by Alice Kahn

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the last quarter-century, a proliferation of two-suit conventions has struck the tournament world, designed particularly for use against an opposing opening bid. Early examples were the unusual no-trump to show minor suits and the Landy conventions—two clubs over an opposing no-trump bid—to show major suits.

Many more such ideas have followed, and some experts have homesteaded ideas of this type. One of these was employed on the diagrammed deal. After passing originally, North jumped to two diamonds over one club, showing a partnership agreement, considerable length in both major suits.

In such situations the opponents have to decide whether to try for a

penalty or bid a game. East doubled, and naturally doubled again when South chose spades.

East-West could have made three no-trump without difficulty, so the question was the size of the penalty. If South could escape for down two he would have a small profit. If not, a loss.

East won the opening trump led with the ten and shifted to diamonds. West won the second diamond trick and played the club king, removing the queen. South took the ace and led the heart jack. West won with the ace and played a low club. After ruffing in dummy and cashing the heart king South reached this tricky position:

Diagram of a bridge hand. North is declarer. The cards are: North (♠K87, ♥Q85, ♦—, ♣—), West (♠—, ♥—, ♦—, ♣—), East (♠—, ♥—, ♦—, ♣—), South (♠—, ♥—, ♦—, ♣—).

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North (♠), West (♠), East (♠), South (♠).

I THINK SENIOR CITIZEN MEANS HE HASN'T FINISHED HIGH SCHOOL YET."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words LIPTO, SCUHR, LAIDAH, and NOCABE.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRESS AORTA POCKET FAMILY

Answer: What these things that hit the actors were—CAST AT THE CAST

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

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## OBSERVER

## America the Locked-In

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — For five weeks I traveled across the beautiful autumnal United States. In Detroit they were finding razor blades in hot dogs sold at the grocery. In California somebody had laced cecowith with corrosive chemicals. In Chicago, capsules sold as headache remedies came packed with cyanide. In New York and its suburbs, not to be outdone, people spent Halloween inserting needles and pins into candy they gave children.

At various stops along the route, there were campaigning politicians clamoring for use of the electric chair, the gallows, the gas chamber as devices for restoring the public civility. Everywhere, one was confronted with what seems like a national obsession for more and more security.

Nowhere was this more chillingly apparent than in Beverly Hills, where the sumptuous houses must contain vast riches. Every other house seemed to bear a large placard announcing the identity of its private security service, and most of these carried a supplemental placard which said, "Armed Response."

Those hundreds of "Armed Response" warnings on house after house quickly dampen the enthusiasm for a brisk walk on a soft-sand morning. You are suddenly aware that you are the only person on foot for blocks around. Quite possibly a suspicious character. You move very carefully after that. And head swiftly back to your hotel.

There, obeying firmly stated instructions, you lock, bolt and chain the door. The hotel management still declines to guarantee the safety of your wallet, however, unless you have surrendered it downstairs for safekeeping in the hotel vault.

The "security" proliferation is apparent everywhere. Armed guards in uniform patrol drug stores and bookshops. And at every airport, of course, there is the inevitable X-ray examination of luggage and personal scrutiny by metal detector to remind you that airplanes attract maniacs, desperados and glory-drunk terrorists.

Very little of this "security" existed in the country 20 years ago. Now it is a national passion, and the irony is that the more "security" we buy, the less secure we are.

If the airport X-ray and the metal detector and the cop with the big gun on his hip discourage assaults on airplanes, the criminal and the lunatic divert their energies to the supermarket where they can poison the headache powders or tuck razor blades into the hot dogs.

The invariable response to such threats is always more "security," but how can we secure the supermarket? By frisking customers at the door? By posting a cop in every aisle?

And what about the Halloween candy? A metal detector for every 5-year-old trick-or-treater? What's alarming here is that we all live by the faith that insanity will not prevail. This is the faith that makes it possible for us to go optimistically about our business in the thermodynamic world. And yet, in this proliferation of "security," we are steadily losing the ease and openness of our society to the tyranny of a minority which is beyond the reach of reason.

I was struck by the sense of encroaching madness while sitting behind triple-locked doors in hotels in Chicago and Detroit watching Charlton Heston and Paul Newman debate national nuclear policy on two successive midnight television shows.

They were arguing about the nuclear freeze. Newman was for it, Heston against, and though both seemed like sensible men, you could not help wondering why this vital debate about an issue of transcending importance should be left to two movie actors. When slavery was the great issue, we had Lincoln debating Douglas. Now when the issue is the survival of humanity, we were down to Newman debating Heston.

There's no mystery about why television prefers Newman and Heston to more profound thinkers. As stars with faces we love to love, they were men whom Americans would sit up past midnight to watch. Those television folks understand us all too well. Triple-locked into our secure cocoons at midnight, we craved to keep our minds off the insecurity built on atomic arsenals. In so many other matters, more security has turned out to be less. It seems a good question for good people to debate but in a world like this there's no audience for Lincoln and Douglas.

New York Times Service

## The Shepherdess

By Tad Bartimus

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, Wyoming — Louise Turk leans into the bitter wind, squinting at the coming storm and quietly listening for the cry of a lost lamb. She is 61 years old, a widow alone in a wild country.

Mrs. Turk is a shepherdess responsible for more than 7,000 animals worth \$1 million. She doesn't own them, but for six months every year she is their keeper as the ewes and their babes graze 6,500 acres of rich grassland atop the Big Horn mountains of central Wyoming.

There, amidst meadows of wild flowers, the silent grandeur of soaring rock and remnants of harsh winter snows, Mrs. Turk lives with her flock. Two horses, four dogs, and 25 chickens keep her company as she camps by a spring, a sheepherder's wagon built in 1902. A two-way radio in her pickup truck is the only link with the rest of the world.

"Every day is different, every year is different," says the lady shepherdess with the short, curly hair and clear green eyes. "I'm never lonely and I'm never bored. I can't understand people who have no desire to come out in the wide open spaces. I feel so at peace with everything when I'm up here."

Born to Wyoming pioneers who had made part of the journey west in a stagecoach, Mrs. Turk spent her early years following her parents from one ranch to another in Johnson County, the battleground of some of the worst range wars in U.S. history. She was 14 when the family moved into their own homestead cabin, a 12-by-16-foot one-room frame building that housed six children and two adults.

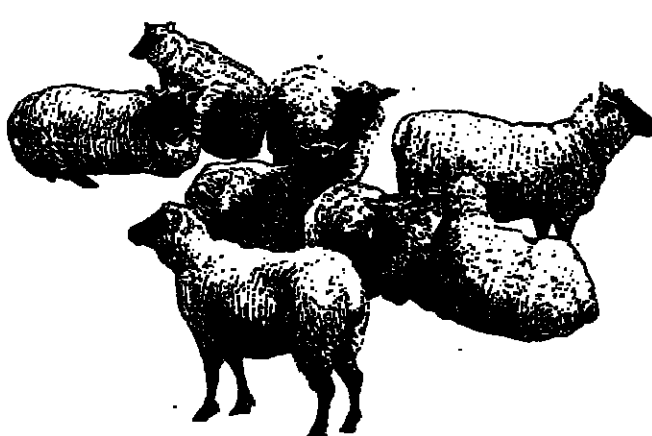
Winters were long and cold, summers hot and dusty. Early memories center on that first hard snow, where young Louise watched the sun set behind the distant mountains that soon were to be so much a part of her life.

"I went through the eighth grade and then got educated in the school of hard knocks," recalls Mrs. Turk, brewing up a big pot of cowboy coffee as the first glimmer of dawn slips through the sheep-wagon door.

"When I was a kid I knew I

wanted to herd sheep. But young ladies weren't even allowed to watch lambs or calves being born. We were never permitted to mention birthing or pregnancy. And if you were caught hanging around the bunkhouse, you got a whipping. So I learned to sew and cook, and I waited."

When Louise was 19, she met a cowboy 15 years her senior. Brooke Turk was lean and lanky, with skin the color of lightly tanned leather. Wherever his long-legged stride took him, his spurs jangled and a laugh echoed behind him. He promptly fell in love with the young woman who rode bareback at a full gallop and promised to follow him anywhere, just so long as she could take a few books in her old flour sack full of clothes.



"We got married in a second-hand store in Gillette that still had hitching rails in front of it," recalls Louise. "Three days later we were working on the Meike ranch tending sheep. I was pitching hay off a wagon and stretching the budget on Campbell's soup. I've never looked back."

The next spring Mrs. Turk finally made it to her distant mountains. She and her husband first called on a sheepherder just for the fun of it. Eventually they built a small log cabin on the Meike ranch where they could display their arrowheads, build shelves for Louise's books, and raise vegetables for her to put up in the fall, and roses.

## Louise Turk, 61, Still Tends 7,000 Animals On an Isolated Range in the Wyoming Hills

the heat of the day, and finally bedding down at sunset. That next winter the Turks worked in shippers for two years during the war. The Turks' only child, Peter, was a year old when they came back to Wyoming in 1944 and headed up into the hills again with Meike's sheep. "I put the baby on a pillow in front of me in the saddle, and away we went," she recalls. "In the winter, when we lived in the sheep wagon down at the ranch, it would take me one day to melt snow, one day to wash dishes, and one day to rinse and dry them. Then it was time to start all over again."

She also chopped wood, helped with the lambing, wrestled 100-pound sacks of feed in blizzards,

ever, but I hoped it would," says Mrs. Turk. "Brookie died last winter, and part of me went too. But somehow I knew that I had to come back to the mountains again, even if it was without him."

So there she was again, back in the Big Horns with Sam the sheepdog, John the big bay, Sam the rooster, and his 24 hens. Mike the border collie and his friends Scotty, Onion and Chubb. As a small concession to passing 60, Louise Turk now gets up at 5 a.m. She mixes up a big batch of pancakes every morning — the fattest, lightest, most golden pancakes in all the Powder River Basin. Then she eats one and gives the rest to the eagerly waiting dogs. If it's raining, she tidies up the already immaculate sheep wagon. If it's fair, she saddles up a horse or jumps in the battered pickup and starts making her rounds.

She mends fences with the ease of a city homemaker turning on the microwave. Wearing protective leather gloves, she grabs the split pieces of barbed wire, clamps on the clumsy tool that brings the rusted edges together, and with two deft twists of the wrist the line is whole again. She walks hundreds of miles of fence a summer, her eyes always scanning the scrub brush for a stray or sick sheep.

A keen shot, the 5-foot-5-inch shepherdess has scared off plenty of coyotes in her time. A rifle is never out of reach.

Despite all her years in the outdoors, her hands are fine and smooth. She is fastidious about washing her clothes in the spring and smoothing them out to dry without wrinkles. She bumps down the hill in the truck once a week to get her mail in Kaye and tend her flower garden at the ranch. The trip is a welcome change to visit with friends, but her famous pancakes and her "it's no bother" quick-fried lamb chops encourage drop-in visitors to the cozy sheep wagon.

On those frequent nights when son Peter and his wife aren't up from Casper, or the Meike brothers aren't around for a good meal, Mrs. Turk beds down all the animals, then curls up to work on another chapter of the book she is writing about her life.

## 3d Balloon Try Fails

Macie Anderson and Don Ida gave up their quest to fly around the world in a helium balloon after a leak forced an early end to their third attempt. "It's time to leave it to the next generation," a disappointed Anderson said. Their balloon, the Jules Verne, stayed aloft only 17 hours, after covering 1,150 miles. They hoped it would have circled the earth in 8 to 10 days.

Anderson, 48, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Ida, 49, of Longmont, Colorado, took off Sunday from the Stratobowl, a natural depression in the earth about 10 miles south of Rapid City, South Dakota. The craft plopped down in a farmer's field about 70 miles north of Toronto. Anderson and Ida made two prior attempts to circle the world in a balloon. They launched from Egypt in February 1981, but developed a leak. They launched the second time from India in December 1981, but abandoned that attempt also.

The auction of John DeLorean's antique French furnishings was a lemon. The automaker, out on \$10-million bail on charges involving a \$2.4-million cocaine deal, hoped the auction at Sotheby's in New York would bring as much as \$156,000. Only 10 of 18 pieces were sold for a total of \$58,250.

King Carl Gustaf XVI of Sweden and his wife are in New York to spearhead an 18-month-long exhibition of Swedish art and culture. The king and his wife, Queen Silvia, will spend 10 days in the United States visiting New York City, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Seattle as part of Scandinavia Today, a demonstration of contemporary Scandinavian culture.

The actor James Cagney, whose film career spans more than half a century, will receive a lifetime achievement award Friday at the Jubilee Ball of the American Diabetes Association in Philadelphia.

Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman ever named to the U.S. Supreme Court, won hands down as the most influential woman in the United States in 1982. The justice received 81 of 131 possible votes in the World Almanac's annual compilation done through editorial representatives on major newspapers. Katherine Graham, chairman

of the board and chief executive officer of The Washington Post, was second, followed by Billie Jean King, the tennis player. Last year Graham and King tied for the No. 1 spot.

Water gives Christopher Cobb of Yeovil, England, a giant bangover, so he has not touched a drop for two years. His only liquid comes from raw tomatoes and bananas which form a large part of his diet. Even bottled spring water makes him ill. Doctors say Cobb, 35, is allergic to water. "I gave me a terrible headache and affected my knees so that I could hardly walk," he said.

Linda McCartney's first big photography show was a sellout on its own merits and didn't require an assist from her husband, the former Beatle Paul, says the gallery manager. The tabloid London Sun reported that McCartney secretly bought all his wife's photos so the show would be a success. But Malcolm Duke, manager of Hamilton Art Gallery, where the exhibition was held, said a "private client whom I know personally" spent the \$23,800 for Mrs. McCartney's photographs. "He wasn't an agent for Mr. McCartney," and McCartney made none of the purchases, said Duke, refusing to identify the client. The exhibition of 52 photographs ended Oct. 15. Duke said all 52 were sold, plus 15 extra copies, for prices ranging from \$313 to \$830 apiece.

The 20-year-old pianist Ken Noda made his White House debut in the East Room, under the patronage and in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan. It was this year's opening concert of the "In Performance at the White House" series, in which established performers introduce young performers. The emcee and co-performer was the violinist Itzhak Perlman.

The first Jean Monnet Medal has been awarded to Lieutenant Commander Douglas Crowther, a U.S. Navy officer on leave, for outstanding work in political science. Crowther has been doing research at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and the Jean Monnet Foundation, based at the university.

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